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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND MARCH.

THE island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, spent his four solitary years, was never since inhabited until twelve years ago, when the present "Governor" Rodt settled upon it with a small colony. Rodt, the *Basler Nachrichten* informs its readers, is a Swizer. He is described as an adventurous fellow of the type of the mediæval Swiss Landskenth and the later Swiss mercenary fighter. In 1866 he fought for Austria against the Purssians and in 1870 for France. After the defeat of the French he emigrated to Chili and made himself useful to the Government, at whose invitation he undertook the colonization of Robinson Crusoe's lonely island. Here he has resided for the last twelve years as governor and judge. Most of the settlers over whom he presides are German and Swiss. It is said that nearly all the vegetation of the temperate zone thrives admirably upon Juan Frenandez.

A ST. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs to a London journal that six thousand well-printed proclamations, apparently emanating from the Terrorist party, have been discovered there. They announce that they are on the eve of terrible events. It is not known where they were printed—most probably abroad.

THE thanks of the Government of India have been sent to Colonel Sladen for his services in Upper Burma. One of the prize-steamers has also been named the "Sladen" in his honor. Another, if there is any more, might conveniently be christened Prendergast, for both the military and the political celebrities are now in the same boat of non-office.

SIR MADHAVA RAO has formed a high opinion of the intellectual calibre of the Nair women of the Western coast, and he urges that they should be educated, that university degrees should be conferred on them, and that they should be given employment in schools, in post and telegraph offices, and in printing presses. He believes that, if properly encouraged, they will exert a beneficial influence on the other women of India. "Actuated by these sentiments," he writes in the *Madras Times*, "I hereby notify that I shall be glad to give a reward of 200 rupees to the first Nair woman that successfully passes the Matriculation Examination. If she pursues her studies and successfully passes the F. A. Examination, I shall give her a reward of 500 rupees." We should be heartily glad to see the gallant knight's educational scheme successful. There is no doubt that the "intellectual calibre" of Nair ladies is of a high order without it they could not have risen to that high standard of personal independence which enables them to discard the trammels of the hymeneal alter and patronise to the full the convenient system of cortejoism. No man under 35, unless very much prejudiced by the idolas of home training or diseased can fail to appreciate the advantages of the system, and it is gratifying to know that our knight, though perhaps a good deal on the shady side of two scores and ten, is still so ardent an admirer of it, or of those who practise it.

THE day of the Mormons seems to be over at last. A telegram to the London *Times* says, that Mr. George Q. Cannon, who fled from Salt Lake City to escape trial for polygamy, was captured in Nevada and put into a train in charge of the marshals for return to Salt Lake. Cannon jumped from the train in an attempt to escape. The train having been stopped, the officers ran back and found Cannon too injured to walk. He was taken into custody again, and put into a special train with a military guard to Salt Lake. This Cannon, an elder in the Mormon church, was the representative of Utah in the Congress of 1882, and, while the first Edmunds bill was actually passing into law, ostentatiously shewed off two of his wives at Washington, before the very face of the Government. His defiant attitude at that time rather discouraged the supporters of the bill. But now O, how fallen!

A SORT of clay suitable for making porcelain has been found in the Madras Presidency. The porcelain industry taught in the Madras School of Arts ought now to prosper.

A REFERENCE being made by Raja Sir T. Madhavarao to the leading gentlemen of Poona, as regards legislation to check infant marriages, Rao Bahadur Ranade called a meeting in the Joshi Hall. Mr. Kunte and many others opposed the proposal for legislation. How unworthy of the sacred name of reformer these gentlemen. They have not sense of the fitness of things nor of the glories of costejoism. Down with them!

A RETURN lately issued shows, with regard to each parliamentary constituency in the United Kingdom, the number of electors on the register now in force. In England and Wales there are 2,536,580 in the counties, 1,840,44 in the boroughs, and 14,636 in the universities. In Scotland there are 325,520 in the counties, 235,351 in the boroughs, and 13,778 in the universities. In Ireland there are 631,649 in the counties, 106,109 in the boroughs, and 4,155 in Dublin University.

TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH.

THE Educational Department of Bombay has taken up the subject of over-crowding in schools. The Educational Inspector of the Central Division has, we hear, issued a circular to all schools which are in union with the Department, giving notice that he will consider European and Eurasian or Anglo-Vernacular Schools to be "palpably defective as regards accomodation," unless each class-room contains a sufficient area to allow a minimum of 10 square feet for each scholar of the class in average daily attendance. Nothing less, he adds, than 15 square feet per scholar can be deemed satisfactory accommodation. These measurements will also be applied, as far as may be practicable, in the case of vernacular primary schools. Bengal authorities should take early note of this. It is a good sanitarian dodge to put down education.

THE unfortunate artisans who were induced to proceed to England to form an "Indian village" for the amusement of English sight-seers, have returned in a sorry plight regretting, we have no doubt ever having left their "coral stand." Forty-two of them have returned to Bombay. These include two native Christians, two Parsees, 15 Mahomedans, and 23 Hindus, all of whom were engaged in Bombay, in September last, for Messrs. Liberty and Sons of London, to be exhibited at the Albert Palace at Battersea. The story of their treatment, and of their appearance before a London Magistrate for relief, has already been published in the newspapers. On their arrival they were placed, by order of Government, under the special protection of a European police-officer, who was directed to see them safely restored to their respective homes. Not very conducive to the honor and glory of the hospitable Briton.

MR. GRIMWOOD, the sub-divisional officer of North Lakhimpur, in Assam, has given an interestiug account, quoted in the Chief Commissioner's report, of gold washings on the Subansari river. The business was carried out by a gang of some forty men. Sand and gravel dug from the highest point of the sand bank was carried in baskets to the washers, who sat along the water's edge; each washer—there were a dozen of them—being provided with a wooden cradle having a sort of ledge of split bamboo across its upper end. The sand and gravel being placed on the bamboo ledge, the water was poured over, and the sand allowed to filter through to the cradle. After forty baskets had beenwashed in this way,there would be a layer of sand in the cradle about an inch thick. This sand was again washed by a similar process, and then again washed, till a dark coloured grit was left, in which the specks of gold could be clearly seen. This was collected on a leaf, and put in a brass cup; a small quantity of quicksilver was added, and the amalgum, placed in a snail (a small shell,) was heated over a charcoal fire. The result was a small lump of gold. Mr. Grimwood say, "the appliances for washing are of the rudest description; and the method is very wasteful, as all the light pieces of gold were washed out of the cradle, and one-third of the gold, if not more, is lost." We fancy we read this description in the journal of the Asiatic Society soon forty years ago; but things become new by age. And report have to be made interesting any how.

THE year has begun well as regards trade. The returns for January, as compared with those of the same month of 1885, show a considerable improvement. While the imports into Bengal, Bombay and Scinde largely increased, the imports into Madras and Burma fell off; and that the exports from British Burma showed a decrease. The imports of cotton goods into India generally show an increase. The total for last January was over 229 lakhs, against less than 200 lakhs for January 1885. Under the head of exports, over 49 lakhs worth of wheat was exported in January, against 42½ lakhs worth in Jautuary 1885. The exports to the United Kingdom, however, fell; the decrease being more than balanced by increased exports to Egypt and Belgium. Scinde exported nearly 23 lakhs worth of wheat during the month, against 9 lakhs worth in 1885.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* scouts the idea that the Government of India has acted unwisely in treating our Russian visitors with too much courtsey in permitting them to visit our frontier posts. Our contemporary says.—The defences of our north-west frontier are not so utterly wanting in strength, that a knowledge of their present state would tempt Russia to set out from Samarkand and Askabad straight away. There is good reason to believe that Russia has hitherto under-rated rather than exaggerated the defences of India; and for this reason alone it is not to be regretted that Prince Odoievsky and Colonel Timler should see what they can. Another point is that, when Russia really wants to obtain information which we might hesitate to give, she does not send accredited emissaries of high rank. Far more unobtrusive agents are used; and men of this stamp can find out a good deal more than the distinguished officers now travelling on the frontier line.' There was, however, no special occasion of making an exhibition of any weakness that we might have.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH MARCH.

OUR readers may be interested in an announcement made by *L'Amateur Photograph*. It is said that the Brothers of the Christian Schools in Paris have made an ingenious application of photography in teaching deaf-mutes to speak. The Brothers choose one of their pupils who is able to pronounce perfectly all the letters, diphthongs, and syllables and photograph him at the very moment of his pronouncing the various sounds. All the movements of the mouth necessary for pronunciation have been thus accurately photographed; and in this manner, the deaf-mute pupils, though not able to hear words pronounced, are enabled to see them, and study the lesson of pronunciation from the photograph as others learn it by the ear.

"O INDIA! the very hairs of thy head are numbered!" so the late Dr. Norman Macleod is reputed to have exclaimed when, on driving through the Mahim woods at Bombay, he saw that every cocoanut tree bore its own official mark for purposes of taxation. Messers. Fergusson in the last issue of their Ceylon Handbook have attempted the same feat on a still more magnificent scale. They give us the total number of cocoanut trees in the world as "perhaps 280,000,000 trees bearing fully10,000,000,00 nuts every year." South Ameria, supposed by many to be the original home of the cocoanut, heads the list with 1,000,000 acres under the cocoanut palm; Ceylon is secend, with 500, 000 acres; British India and dependencies third, with 480,000 acres. It is surprising to learn that Ceylon, a comparatively small country, grows more cocoanut palms than the whole of British India, The export trade of Ceylon in all products of the cocoanut palm is said to be worth £800,000 per annum as against £700,000 for the export trade of India." There is mighty merit in the safeguarding grace of a "parhaps."

IT is reported that 3,000 babies have been entered for the International Baby Show in Paris. Stranges that the idea of public exhibition of babies should be consonant with European Civilization.

THE Viceroy has appointed Colonel W. G. Davies, C.I.E., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an additional member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

The Emperor of China, having attained his fifteenth year, is to marry, and intends to commence a number of reforms and new measures. The little fellow should first go to school.

The Queen is exhibiting a disposition to show herself. Her Majesty has appeared in the Park three times, and has undertaken several ceremonial engagements. The Queen has been urged to make a royal progress through the Kingdom as a means of encouraging trade.

The following are the main features of the Punjab Tenancy Bill :—"Original settlers are placed in as good a position with reference to occupancy rights as their successors; the present scale fixed for the enhancement and reduction of the rents of occupancy tenants has been adjusted with reference to the land revenue demand; power has been restored to the Settlement Officers to fix the rents of occupancy tenants at the time of assessment of land revenue; and the provisions for the payment of compensation on ejectment have been made more liberal. In India liberality costs nothing; it is all attained at other peoples' expense. In England they vote two hundred millions to buy up the landlords' rights. How ungrateful are the Indian landlords!

The story of Mr. Grant-Duff's early retirement may after all, turn out to be incorrect, for it is stated at Madras that Mr. Grant Duff has no intention of returning home in May, as *Truth* reported; but that he proposes to complete his five years of office, which will keep him in India till November next. Indian Governors and Lieutenants find it most difficult to forego the sweets of office before their time. Not unnatural.

The agitation throughout Germany for the suppression of the gambling hell at Monaco is spreading, and a proposal that France should buy up independent Monaco, and then put an end to the gaming is meeting with approval. The "green table" has been the ruin of many an adventuring continental traveller.

A very interesting discovery is said to have been made by the experts who are now examining the collection of papyri, consisting of many thousand rolls, which were found at El Fayoum, in Egypt, and were acquired by the Archduke Rainer. Viennese experts declare that among the rolls are several autograph letters of the prophet Mahomet. This should be glad tidings to "believers," unless of course the story turns out to be all moonshine, as it is apt to do in cases like these.

Thursday, 1st April.

General Grant's plucky resolve to write his memoirs, so that his wife might be left in comfort during her widowhood, has had its reward. The other day the publishers of the memoirs sent to Mrs. Grant a cheque for £40,000 as her share of the profits of the first volume. It is expected that when the second volume of the memoirs has been published, the payments to Mrs. Grant will reach £100,000. This result is unparalleled in the annals of literature. The veteran warrior must have learned to wield the pen as well as the more deadly weapon and shewed knowledge of business by postponing the publication till after his death which was sure to give better results.

Blondin the rope-walker, wishes to return to America and do some high feats, but his agent finds that the law would prevent a repetition of the Niagara or any lesser peril. A net would have to be spread underneath his rope and that would destroy the chief value of his performances. Blondin is living in London, at the age of sixtytwo, and of late years has lost much of his property by unfortunate investment. His idea is that a tour in America would replenish his fortune, but his agent says that, in view of the unvoidable net, he will not come. Rope-dancing at three score and two is a trifle dangerous pastime.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Hunter, of Aberdeen, has already made himself so "obnoxious" in the House of Commons by advocating the cause of India that Government is said to be anxious to get rid of him some way or another. An offer of an Indian Judgeship—for Mr. Hunter is a distinguished lawyer—is already talked of as a probability; but it is not known that it is equally probable that the offer so kindly meant will be accepted. Mr. Hunter is, we fancy, too honest and independent for all that, and the unworthy bait is not likely to go down with him.

It is stated that milk charged with carbonic acid keeps longer than ordinary milk.

Vegetarianism has greatly increased in London. Ten years ago it was difficult to find an avowed vegetarian. Now more than 2,000 persons refresh themselves daily at vegetarian restaurants in the city of London. Humanity and hobbies are inseparable.

Among the articles of value opened in the Dead Letter Office during the year 1884-85 was a registered cover addressed to a Native Chief and refused by him. On the cover being opened, it was found to contain a gold watch set with diamonds and valued at Rs. 15, 000. The sender's name was not given, but it was eventually ascertained, and the article duly returned.

One of the many oppressive feafures of Englsh law is at last in the way of being removed. A bill has been introduced for the payment of jurymen. The scale is absurdly low, 5s. a day, but the mere concession of the principle is something. Hitherto everybody else in court has been paid (for even prisoners often obtain their due), but the jurymen have only been fined. The poor juryman's tiffin also has been stopped, and no wonder that he should deem it a hardship to be compelled to attend court gratis.

The Education Department of the United Kingdom has issued a circular, drawing the attention of all School Boards to the desirability of establishing a penny savings bank at each of the public elementary schools. The letter issued by the same Department in 1881, it is stated, has had a remarkable effect In promoting these banks, which are connected with the Post Office Savings Banks; but regret is expressed that the ground is only partially covered, instead of there being a penny savings bank in every Department of the public elementary school, as is now actually the case at Manchester, where the children's deposits last year amounted to £25, 317. It is best to teach thrift when one is young yet. The system may be introduced in India with advantage.

It is reported that the publication of the Egyptian financial statement has been postponed owing to the discovery that there is a deficit instead of surplus.

A leading Irish journal indulges in the following loyal strain while describing the reopening of Parliament by Her Majesty the Queen in person :—

The plunder of the world glittered in diamonds around Queen Victoria as she sat on her throne in Parliament last Thursday week, when she opened Parliament in person. In the Kohinoor, which sparkled under her Majesty's chin, is a history which famine tortured India knows too well. The scene in the Lords was a crystal mirror, in which the fate of many murdered nations was visible to the historical eye. Not a jewel in the array of a coronets that did not represent the heart's blood of million. The sword carried by Salisbury was the weapon which purchased the rubies and pearls, the emeralds and the sapphires, that failed to beautify the commonplace peeresses of England. Amongst the nobles might have been recognised not a few whose titles and tiara, were bought by treason to Ireland. Amidst the representatives of centuries of robbery and massacre sat her Britannic Majesty, with sour, unhappy countenance, surrounded by the stage managers who invited her to inflame by her presence the diabolical hatred of ignorant Britons against Ireland. As Queen Victoria is no friend of our people, it may not have required much coaxing to incite English antipathy to the Irishry by parading herself between Buckingham place and Westminster. To evince her hostility to any change in the fundamental law of fraud and corruption (Anno 1800), she allowed herself to be made a show of in order to impress upon her white livered subjects how highly she valued the foul treachery which backens the name of Pitt and curses the memory of cut-throat Casterleagh. The *cup de theatre* was a Tory conception, and was about as effective for its purpose as the Jingo doggerel of music hall, M. Demort, or the Disraeli code of crowning the daughter of the Duke of Kent as the Empress of India. The Cockney crowds yelled plaudits at the surly looking woman, and pageant passed into the chamber of wooden heads and semi pantomimic mummery. The Queen opened nother mouth. She handed her speech to the woo sack elocutionist, who read it solemn, like a preacher intoning the burial service in a Methodist churchyard.

Could sedition and impropriety of langnage go any further?

Friday 2nd April.

Rord Ripon, in addressing a Liberal Caucus meeting, has indicated his willingness to follow Mr. Gladstone the whole way to Home Rule.

The Continental papers generally regard the treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria as merely a stop-gap settlement, brought about because the Great Powers were averse to a continuance of the squabble. There is much in the back ground of this sop.

A sentence of eight years' imprisonment, with loss of military rank, has been pronounced upon the Duke of Seville, who had been found guilty of insulting and treasonable utterances towards King Alphonso's widow. The Duke, on hearing the sentence formally read to him, protested strongly and in most violent language.

Mrs. Remenyi wears bracelet which has a somewhat peculiar history. According to M. Remenyi, when interviewed by a reporter in Australia, "its story is a very simple one, it is true, and not old either. When I was last in America Madame Elmblad, the great pianiste, was contemplating a professional visit to Europe—in fact, she started last November—and she wanted to ascertain my opinion of her playing, as well as to know if I thought it were worth her while to go. She sat down to the piano to play, and while she was playing I amused myself with the jewellery which she had taken off and laid aside. Listening all the time to her performance, I idly clasped this brace let upon my wrist as you see it now. When the lady had finished her first piece. she turned to me with an evident knowledge of my action, and pointing to the bracelet, said, 'Never take it off any more,' and I never have. That is why it is here."

An American paper mentions the fact that "Electricity has been employed to cut coal in some of the mines in Illinois, because it would not hold mass meetings and strike for higher wages." The cutting is described as done by a chisel at the end of a steel bar. Fastened to a piston of soft iron in the middle of a cylendrical coil of insolated wire, and the desired reciprocating motion is given to the rod by reversing the current in coils.

Dr. Cornish, known for his investigation into the nature of cholera, has proposed (according to *Allen's Indian Mail*) that as between 300 and 400 persons are every year judicially sentenced to death in the Indian Empire and its dependencies, a number of these, say one-tenth, be made, with their own full knowledge and consent, subjects of experiments as to the spread of cholera, on condition that if they escape their lives be spared. An international commission of experts might. he suggests, be appointed to determine upon the experimental test needed to ascertain if cholera is or is not a disease capable of being communicated from person to person. This would it is said do more in the space of a few months to help forward the inquiry into the nature of cholera than has been accomplished by indirect observation during the last century. It is said if the principle underlying this proposal is admitted by the Indian Government, it might be extended to other most important experiments, such as the various causes and cure of cholera, the cure for snake-bites, hydrophobia, and the like. The most wanton and heartless proposal ever made to a civilized Government by a pseudo-scientist to defile and dishonor science. The Government ought to be above all this. The experiment will practically amount to death by protracted torture.

Some idea of the riches left by the late E. J. D. Ezra of Calcutta may be formed from the fact that his heirs had to pay no less than 1,18,000 Rs. as probate duty, which amounts to a certain small percentage on the effects of the deceased.

We publish the following cutting for whatever it is worth. Anyhow it affords not a bad indication of the many expedients resorted to in England to carry out political agitation. In India we had a sample of it when Mrs. Beveridge got up a feminine demonstration against the ill-fated Ilbert Bill.

"Three duchesses, they say, have declined the Mistress-ship of the Robes, because of the disagreement of their husbands with Mr. Gladstone's presumed Irish policy. The place, adds the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*," is now being offered to Lady Granville, so that we have got down to countesses." What are we coming to? Perhaps eventually we shall be informed that, in consequence of the inability of all the peeresses to induce their husbands to concur in Mr. Gladstone's measures the care of the Royal Robes is to be undertaken by Mrs. Broadhurst or Mrs. Arch, either of whom would do the work well, and bear the dignity becomingly. Democracy is very logical. Seriously, however, and strange as it may appear, there is no more convincing evidence of the sincere and conscientious scruples of the great nobles than this declining of the Household offices Poor, trashy distinctions they are genuinely prized and absolutely longed for by families which might be thought too great to care for any such baubles. The rejection of them is a very genuine test.

Saturday, 3rd April.

The important case affecting the succession to the Bulrampore Raj, and the large interests there-with involved, was decided by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh on Saturday. The Judicial Commissioner held (1) that the senior Maharani was entitled to retain the management of the estate; (2) that the words *Maharani Sahiba* in the Maharajah's will included both his wives; (3) that the will conferred on the appellant, the Junior Maharani, a share in the estate; and (4) that she was entiled to a half-share in the net profits of the estate from the date of the Maharajah's death until such time as the Government should see fit to put the estate under Court of wards. He further held that the junior Maharani was (1) not competent to challenge the validity of the adoption made by the senior Maharani, so far as the fact that it was effected without her consent was concerned, but that it was open to her to show, if she could, that it was otherwise invalid; (2) that the adoption having been rightly performed by the unconditional gift and acceptance of the boy, and there being no objection to

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him, it must be held to be valid. The District Judge's decree awarding the junior Maharani an annuity of Rs. 25, 000 was set aside, and a decree in the above terms was passed, the costs of the suit in both Courts being charged against the Bulrampore estate.

The hitch that was said to have arisen, in the proceedings of the British and Russian Boundary Commissions employed in demarcating the Russo-Afghan frontier was of no special importance, and is not likely to upset the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted between the two parties. It is merely that the Russians claim a larger share of the pasturage land lying between the Murghab and the Oxus river than Sir West Ridgeway considers they are entitled to, and desire to draw the boundary line nearer to the Meimena Road than suits the British and Afghan representatives. They found their claim on a reading of the Protocol of September last which Sir West Ridgeway declines to accept. Consequently, a reference to the respective Governments was necessary, and has been made. Meanwhile, the work of demarcation is not at a standstill, but the frontier is being marked out by pillars to Charshamba, where the line to be followed has been agreed upon.

A public meeting, held recently at Bombay, on Wednesday last, resolved that there ought to be a public body to watch the interests of the rate-payers and residents of the town, and that an association under the name of the Bombay Rate-payers' and Residents' Association should be established. A similar body existed in Bombay some years ago, but did not prosper, and after an unsatisfactory existence for a period collapsed. The President of the new association, is Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. Here is room for a Health Society under Mr. Cunningham

The *Pioneer* very sententiously lays down that "the rule of women in India is nearly the rule of the man in whom they choose to believe." Is such a rule otherwise in any other part of the world? And for the matter of that is not the rule of most men governed by their surroundings?

The notorious Cora Pearl is about to publish her memoirs. They are frank and full, giving under a thin disguise the names of the eminent personages with whom her career has been associated. She states that her father was the veritable Crouch, who is known as the author of "Kathleen". She fled from home, and soon after entered upon that life in Paris which brought her famous infamy and fortune. The memoirs contain letters from her succession of lovers, amongst others the late heir to the Crown of Holland, the deceased Duc de Morny, and a dozen or so more, all men of high rank, some of these epistles, especially those from a persistent admirer who is called "Duck Jean," are of a mixture of passion and of politics. Amongst the suppressed letters, according to a report, are a collection contributed by a living European celebrity who has bought them up at a ransom of about £8,000.

At the Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Grant-Duff, the Chancellor, read a few introductory paragraphs as an address, as a matter of form. The rest was taken as read. The address being laid on the table, the Chancellor concluded by telling the students to "let my reflections find their way to you, not by the ear, but by the eye." The address fills nine columns of the *Madras Mail*. It was certainly considerate of the Chancellor, both on his own account and in the interests of those present, to take such an address as read.

Though festivities in connection with the event are at present proceeding on a large scale—the guests including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—the marriage of the Rajah of Kapurthullah is not to take place till June. The intended bride is a Rajput lady of the Kangra District.

The Court-Martial on Lieutenant R. W. H. Macdonald, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, recently tried at Umballa, sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. This sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Sirdar of Kaisia has subscribed Rs. 4,500 towards the funds of the Punjab Chiefs' College.

The total number of of deaths registered during the week was 188 against 190 and 206 in the 2 preceding weeks and 108 less than that of the corresponding week last year, It is less than the quinquennial mean by 113. It is satisfactory to note that the deaths from Cholera fell from 35 to 71 during the week. The figure being considerablely below the average of the last five years as well as all of their corresponding weeks. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints are moderate. The general health of the town is very satisfactory, as the mortality of the week was at the rate of 22·6 against 36·2 the averge of the quinquennium,

The Hindoo Patriot.

Monday, April 5, 1886.

THE EDUCATIONAL CANT OF THE DAY.

In his last convocation oration, the Chancellor of the Madras University "took the only opportunity he had or would have, before bidding farewell to India, of directly addressing a class which, although at present far from numerous, is growing in importance—a class which nothing but mistakes on its own part aided by *amentia* and *dementia* in some other quarters can prevent from being an instrument of infinite good to Southern India." This for an opening sentence is as rich, sonorous, and mouthful as could be wished. The play on the choice words *amentia* and *dementia* is truly ornate. It recalled to our mind Sir George Campbell who, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, once wrote a minute to put forth in a variety of ways the word "vivisection" in reference to the training of the Subordinate Executive Service. The wretch is fit to be hanged who has no music in his soul, and he is equally fit for that desert who fails to appreciate the value of choice words artistically used. Mr. Grant-Duff's words have a higher value, they faithfully crystalize a grand truth; and that truth is the danger to which Indian education is exposed on account of *amentia* and *dementia* in certain quarters. Next to deliberate wickedness which attempts to put down intellectual culture under the dread of its becoming hostile to British rule in India, the greatest danger is to be apprehended from senile rulers who are incapable of generalising correctly, though we won't say that they they are touched by any of the two forms of disease above named. They are all good-natured, kind-hearted, well-meaning men who profess to be actuated by a desire to better the circumstances of the people, but whose intellectual capacity is too apt to mislead them. They have not the grasp of mind rightly to appreciate the value of culture. Guided by utilitarian ideas of the narrowest kind, they would denounce the Paradise Lost which entailed the labour of years and brought in at the first venture only five pounds to its author, and vote for shoe-making which is worth two to four shillings a day. Mr. Grant-Duff should be the last person to come under this category. He is all spirit and all thought, or, as we recorded in our diary when we first had some conversation with him in 1875, all intellect and no feeling,—a perfect metaphysical abstraction. But his five years' career in Madras shows that he is not above an unfortunate narrowness of mind which prevents him from grasping the truth in its entirety. He is too clever to commit himself to any definite admission, and is too fond of writing learnedly, elaborately and bewilderingly to be caught flagrantly tripping. But for all that he belongs to the same class of men who would not allow the light of knowledge to become the common heritage of man, but keep it as the privilege of a few. Our Brahmans did that of yore and fell, and the European Brahmans of the day will soon or late find that they stand on the same ground. Not blessed with the philosophic tact of her husband who knows how to say much and mean nothing, Mrs. Grant-Duff, at the inauguration of the Muhammadan Association of Madras, the other, day said: "I do not think we can impress too strongly on young men starting in life, that the supply of candidates for clerkships in Government offices is quite enormously in excess of the demand, and that disappointment and worse than disappointment—the distress and starvation—which result, are most melancholy. At present boys can go up for carpentry, blacksmiths' work, printing, rattan work, tailoring, boot and shoe-making, and book-binding. It is now further proposed to institute a higher examination, including a large range of subjects, such as hydraulics. surveying, agriculture, building, mechanics, theoretical and applied, &c., and to offer aid in the nature of (1) scholarship, medals and prizes; (2) stipendiary and also free scholarships, &c., &c." Mr. Grant-Duff says the same thing, but his meaning is diffused in a sea of words from which it is difficult to pick up any thing more substantial than what a chemist may get in a homœopathic liquor of the 30th dilution. Nor is there anything novel in the speech, barring of course the big words and the grandiose style which are not of every day occurrence. The advocacy of shoe-making as a substitute for Shakespeare has become the fad of the day. Every Englishman who has some patronage to bestow (and who has not?) and is beseiged by candidates for office, finds every application submitted to him a nuisance, and when such applications multiply, as they must do, feels convinced that high education is a dire nuisance which should be put down at all hazards, and never loses an opportunity to denounce it publicly, and his countrymen take up the cue, and indulge in the same game. None of them for a moment thinks that genteel occupations with some chance of promotion are better than buffeting for a living on one's own hook, and that on this side of the millennium the love of ease will always predominate, and applicants for Government loaves and fishes will always be numerous. Such has been the case from the beginning of world, if we do believe in such an initiatory stage; it is so every where, and will continue so to the end of the chapter, whether there be high education, or low education, or no education at all. It is doubtless a relief to be rid of the importunties of *omedwars*, even as it is to be rid of a tooth-ache or prickly heat, but living in society as at present constituted, it is not attainable. Of course our Civilian rulers, who have come to India at an early age, know not much of what it is to hunt for situations; but the elders among them who got into the Service during the patronage days of the late John Company, cannot have forgotten the many shifts, the numerous recommendations, the adroit exercise of influence by mothers, sisters and aunts, which were necessary to secure a writership. They know too well, too, that, open competition for the Civil Service apart, applicants for situations in England are even more numerous than in India. On one occasion, we remember, there were 579 applications in London for the post of tide-waiter on thirty pounds a year. In France such applicants are even more numerous. In free, independent, republican America, where every one is equal to every one else and a good deal better, and "noblity of labour" and such other cants are rampant, where a man may begin his life by splitting rails and end by occupying the highest seat in the White House, the nuisance of applications for situations is even more unbearable. It is well known that after every election of a President the number of hungry supporters who have to be provided for exceed ten thousand, and for their sake dismissals of old hands and admissions of new ones are scandalously great. In India we have nothing so bad, and our rulers, instead of preaching homilies and dealing in unmeaning empty platitudes about self help, would do well to bless their stars for having cast their lot on pleasant waters. We can easily conceive a host of critics denouncing us for raising a false issue, by refering to the annoyance caused by applicants when the real question is Arts *vrs.* Literature. But this we look upon is a mere flank movement not worth noticing. Those who are the foremost in denouncing high culture, are likewise the foremost in appealing to the poverty of the cultured classes and their anxiety for situation. They, *i. e.* those who are honest and sincere and have no political object, have no statistics; they care not for facts and figures; they compare not the relation between the educated classes and the masses; they only know that scores of applications are submitted to them every month, and they jump to the conclusion that there must be a great amount of distress among the applicants, and the only way to prevent such distress is to put down high education and encourage manual labour. And to expose the fallacy of that reasoning it is necessary to bring to light the cause of their action. We object not to art *in se.* We are always willing and earnest to encourage it, but we detest misleading by false reasoning. To quote the language of our contemporary of the *Statesman*:

"We would not say one word to lessen any good effect that such speaking may have upon young minds here and there, but we confess that we are honestly weary of these platitudes. Who can, honestly, or without canting hypocrisy, advise the boy who seeks

to become a clerk or writer in one of our public offices, that it would be better for him to become a carpenter, or a blacksmith, or a printer, or a tailor, or a boot and shoe-maker? It is to suggest what is distinctly false, and what none of us would ourselves think of doing in the boy's position. Would Mr. Grant-Duff himself really prefer boot-making on wages of perhaps 10 or 15 a month, to an office clerkship on Rs. 20 or 30, rising to Rs. 100. What is it that crowds our public and private offices at home with the half-educated sons of the middle classes and poor gentlemen of the country, but the fact that mere clerkship is after all a life of ease, leisure, and plenty, compared with life of the working artisan. We confess that we get wrath when we hear the native youth of our schools and colleges reproached for the want of manliness that leads them to prefer a stool in the merchant's office to paddling about all day in a rice-field, up to their knees in water. Nothing could be better than the opening of new ways of employment, and multiplying them without end, but do let us cease this canting, hypocritical, reproaching of the young for trying to turn their education to the best material account they can, and for being unwilling to become blacksmiths, while they have a chance of earning five times their pay as mere clerks or writers. We are terribly concerned about the perverse courses of these young men. Perhaps it might be as well to leave them alone, and to say nothing, while opening as many sources of industrial employ for them as we can, and giving them all the encouragement we can. It is with the deepest impatience that we listen to the incessant reproaches which are levelled at the young for their attempts to enter the Government service. Nine times out of ten, the speaker is some dull fellow who has got well up the ladder himself, but would never have had a chance of succeding any where outside the service in which he has been dragged up by interest, or wriggled his way up by flunkeyism. The Government service is, and is likely to remain, the most attractive of all employ in the country, and it is sheer cant and hypocrisy to reproach any young man for seeking it."

"THE OLD MAN'S HOPE."

We received some time ago a tract bearing the above title, but seeing no indication in it of its having been published we did not think it proper to notice it. Our sense of delicacy on the subject was, however, it seems, uncalled for. The *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and other leading Indian papers have noticed the tract, and some have gone the length of throwing out broad hints about its authorship. We think, therefore, that we shall betray no confidence by inviting the attention of our readers to the brochure. It professes to be a "tract for the times," and certainly it is very opportune,—*apropos* of the "National Conferences" lately held in Bombay and Calcutta. Its object is to urge united and persistent action on the part of the Indians for the purpose of securing, by every legitimate means, a reform in the constitution of our legislatures so as to obtain for the people a potent voice in the Government of the country. It opens with a brief review of the present condition of the people, and the extreme suffering to which they are subjected. The author, obviously an Englishman of great kindness of heart and over flowing sympathy for the masses, does not mince matters. He is a stranger to euphemism and periphrastic forms of expression. To him truth is all supreme, and in its cause he never hesitates to call a spade a spade. This has exposed him to much adverse criticism, and his countrymen are at daggers drawn with him. But relying on the sanctity of the cause he has undertaken to advocate, and truly and unflinchingly faithful to his self-imposed task, he has written with a freedom, a cogency, and earnestness which should earn for him the highest consideration from the people of this country. Looking to the source of our sufferings he says:

Now the prime cause of all this suffering is Poverty—a poverty such as the world has never before seen on so vast a scale—a poverty so extreme that it is difficult to make strangers realize it. I well remember a dear English lady, with whose friendship I was honoured, once saying to me that what she most especially noticed in our Indian towns and cities was the extreme preference the people showed for marketing in the evenings, and when I explained to her that this was because these poor folks had only one meal a day, and that one in the evening, and only just so much of a meal then, as the day's earnings would purchase, and that *on those days when they* and their's earned nothing, they and their's lay down starving to try and forget in sleep the cruelty of their lots, except in rare cases (ah! so rare) when goaded by the gnawing pangs of hunger they prowled about seeking to steal the needful food, that the social organization of which they were miserable units implacably denied them, the tears came into her kind eyes; but she was a woman, and an English woman, and she could not understand that this was all a great wrong that her countrymen, in all ignorance for the most part, had wrought us; a wrong against which it was our bounden duty to rise, not to revenge, not to speak or even feel malignantly about, but simply to put an end to.

Aiming then directly at the bull's eye of his target he observes:

To the British Government we owe peace—a great blessing, but one which *may* be purchased too dearly, since it is better, for instance, for a nation to have to fight and to lose even ten per cent. of its numbers by the sword than for the whole nation to starve. We owe, we say, the great blessings of peace, of protection, comparatively complete, to life and property, of a grand new departure in education, including the grandest examples of noble lives which we have come to learn of through our connection with them, and an infinite series of applications of Western science to the affairs of every-day life which have added to the comforts and enhanced the luxuries of the rich and the well-to-do, but we owe to them also the grievous impoverishment of the masses, which has plunged more than fifty millions of our people permanently into dire distress.

He is careful, however, to avoid insensate criticism. He probes the ulcer to its very bottom, but he never finds fault unjustly or unfairly. He spares neither Government nor his countrymen where they are at fault, but he never omits to explain his meaning, so as to prevent misconception. Adverting to his countrymen he explains:

There is no question that the European will dispute all this. Some will deny the misery—they are as a rule so astoundingly ignorant of the conditions of our lives that they will do so in all good faith, fully believing what they say. This, indeed, is and ever has been one of our greatest troubles. There are bad men amongst *them*, as amongst ourselves, but as a body they are honest and upright and desirous of doing right. Only unfortunately they are utterly ignorant of our lives and of the condition of the country, and are so wrapped up in a comfortable sense of their own good intentions, which are a reality, and great knowledge and wisdom, which are myths, that like the Bourbons they never learn anything, while unlike them they forget a great deal, and too often those liberal principles that they learnt in boyhood. Many Europeans, I say, will deny the misery, but as for you, *you* know that what I say is the exact truth and that, if anything, I understate the case. Not a few of you are old enough to have heard with your own ears, from those who had had ample experience of it, full accounts of the state of affairs under our Indian rulers prior to 1803, and you know that tho' individuals here and there suffered cruelly, though it was often rather hard for the rich, especially rich traders and bankers, the masses were comparatively well off, and were never persistently ground down by proverty as they now are. Once in a way there was a big famine, and hundreds of thousands (though much fewer than now-a-days) perished, and there was an end of it. Now and again there was a storm, sometimes hail, once in a lifetime a thunderbolt, but sunshine and fair weather predominated. The British have a good deal mitigated the hail and set up tremendously elaborate conductors to prevent damage frem lightning, but they have banished all the sunshine, and the masses are now withering out a pallid existence in a stifling, never-lifting fog of penury.

The analysis given of the causes of Indian poverty is masterly. The author attributes it primarily to two causes, 1st to the transfer of the profits of trade to a foreign country, and 2nd, to the non-utilization of indigenous labour, for the conduct of the work of Government. In regard to the first he says:

Under the worst and most grinding native tyrant, the proceeds of taxation, with exception of comparatively quite small sums hoarded, very soon found their way back into the country to lubricate the wheels and even furnish fuel for the commercial machinery of the country; but under our present benign rulers, many millions (though not *quite* so many as is commonly supposed) yearly leave the country for good and all, and never directly or indirectly return to it. Of course we are all familiar with the boasted *per contra*, the many millions of British Capital said to be invested in India (it is not really anything like so large a sum when critically analysed as is supposed,) and the argument that, although interest on this is yearly sent to England, this only represents a portion of the profits thus generated, the balance remaining in this country. But so far as the most careful investigations can enable one to speak on so very involved a question, I believe it is certain that all that remains in such cases is the simple hire of labour which in many cases (like the indigo business) could have probably found more profitable, and certainly more congenial, employment in other channels, had this been really, and not in many respects only nominally, a free country.

But to return: here, and here only, is the source of the trouble; year by year a large and yearly increasing share of the profits of the industry of the country is being drawn out of this country, where it ought to remain to increase our working capital, and is being permanently transferred to another country which alone thereafter benefits by it, and the consequence is that year by year the country is growing poorer, and year by year that squalid penury, which is everywhere swallowing up our lower classes like a rising swamp, is deepening, widening, blackening! Widespread and saddening, however, as are the consequnces of this fundamental defect in the British administration, we owe the British so much that we could well afford to forgive them all this, if only *now*, when the evil is patent, they would honestly grapple with the difficulty and apply, with such promptness as the conditions of the case admit, the needful remedial measures.

His remarks on the second head is equally precise and pointed:

These are simple enough. As speedily as may be without needless expense and without injustice to individuals, 90 per cent of the *non*-Indian agency employed in the Government in all its multifarious branches should be replaced by Indian. Instead of inceasing the European army, as has just been done by 10,000 men, it should have been diminished by at least an equal number, and as time went on further and further reduced, any loss of military strength being made up by the encouragement of Indian volunteers and the organization of an Indian militia throughout the empire. The Secretary of State's Council should be abolished, and the real governing power transferred to this country, the Government here being largely leavened by a representative Indian element, so that the people may have a potential voice both in the imposition of all taxation and in the disposal of its proceeds.

The remedy of the evils the author complains of he sees in a representative form of Government in substitution of the present system of bureaucracy, and strongly advises agitation on the model of that of the Anti-Corn-Law League. He dwells at length on the manner in which that League carried on its work, and points out how, after many reverses, it attained its object. The model doubtless is a good one; but without in any way wishing to throw cold water on the enthusiasm of our friends and countrymen, we cannot help observing that the two cases are not on all fours in every respect. There is a want of parallelism in one respect, and that an all-important one. England is free and independent, and those who took the most prominent lead in the Corn-Law movement had the power of vote and that of withholding supplies. India, on the other hand, is a subject country where there is no franchise and no vote, and agitation here is open to be easily charged, by an adverse bureaucracy, jealous of its powers, with disaffection, disloyalty, and sedition. Danger and difficulty here are, therefore, far more serious, and the utmost caution is necessary at every step. We say this, not with a view to dissuade our countrymen from moving in the matter—that is the furthest from our mind. All we wish is, to insist on the utmost caution, so that no false movement may jeopardize a vitally-important and sacred cause.

MAHARAJA DULEEP SING.

After various postponements due to circumstances over which His Highness had no control, Maharaja Duleep Sing has at last, made up his mind to leave England where he had once fondly hoped to have found a permanent home, and settle for good in the land of his fathers. He was to have started on his voyage home by the end of the last month, and we may expect to have him in our

midst before long. But he is to have no rest. He has been already informed that as soon as he lands at Bombay he will be placed under the orders of the Governor General, and will in no case, be permitted to enter Northern India, particularly the Punjab. He will be 'requested' to take up his residence at Mahabalessur, Utkamund, or some such place, if not at Ratnagiri, and, under the treaty by which his kingdom was 'transferred' to the British Government, his-self constituted "guardians and trustees," he will have no option but of accepting the residence of the Viceroy's choice. What occasion there can be of adding insult to the injury done to a fallen prince, or of casting unmerited opprobrium upon the proved loyalty and devotion of a people who stood the test of the second Sikh War, and the great Sepoy War, who won the hearty praise and admiration of heroes like Sir Henry Lawrence, or commanders like General Graham who conducted the military operations in the Soudan with the aid of the brave Sikh people, is what we are not concerned with at present.

It is, however, necessary to understand Duleep's exact position with regard to this country and to the Government, so that no mistake may be made by imputing unworthy motives to him in returning to India. Deposed as he is, he is a prince by birth and rank, and has a position in the English Court as such, which he has to maintain. This he finds impossible to do with the humble pittance of £18,000 a year which the British Government grants him by way of pension, although the pension pledged under the treaty of 1849 was to be not less than £40,000 a year. Much capital is sought to be made out of the fact that by an act of indulgence did the Indian Government pay his debts last year to the extent of £40,000, which he is said to have incurred by his reckless extravagance and so on. It need hardly be pointed out in reply that this magnificent sum barely represents the pension which the Government is bound to pay the prince every year under the treaty, not quite half of which he actually receives. He has taken exactly the rank the Government of England has been pleased to assign him, and he finds it difficult to maintain his position with his pitiably low allowance. He sees little hope of England doing him justice; he finds, his heirs and children will have no prospective claims on the Government, to suit whose convenience he was deposed, and they will have absolutely nothing to fall back upon after his death, except what little he can save during his life-time out of his humble *bhatta*. He finds he cannot live in England in a less costly style than he has been accustomed to, and has determined to break up his English home, interrupt the education of his children and settle down in the land of his birth. But even this he is not to be allowed to do unmolested.

Nor is this the sum-total of the wrongs that the Government has done him. There are graver charges yet. Besides the sovereignty of the Punjab which Lord Dalhousie wrested out of the hands of his 'ward' who was then of the age of 11 years, Duleep had considerable personal and private property, both movable and immovable, including the celebrated Kohinoor which now adorns the diadem of England, inherited from his father, and these also were quietly appropriated by his friendly 'guardians' and self-constituted 'trustses'. Duleep of course is not foolish enough to dream that the Punjab or Lahore will be restored to him on the ground of broken trust, or that all his properties will be accounted for by his 'trustees'. He simply prays for a thorough enquiry into his claims to the private estates and properties of his father and to the residue of the pension over and above what he has been actually paid, and for such compensation as he might be found entitled to after the enquiry. But this just prayer has been denied him, and he has no alternative left but to leave the country where his dignity can no longer be maintained.

It is worth while to know what these private and personal properties consisted of and how our Government came to be his trustees. The Maharaja states his case fully and clearly in a plaintive yet vigorous letter which he addressed to Lord Salisbury then Premier of England, in the hope of obtaining justice. This was the only course left open to him when all others failed. If it had been a dispute between private individuals it would have been settled by a law Court. But the Maharaja is advised that no Court of law is open to him as his case concerns an "Act of State" which no Court is at liberty to take cognizance of. We read that long before Runjeet built up the kingdom of the Punjab he was a great chief or Sirdar to whom as a private man, belonged several large estates of which the most important are in the neighbourhood of Goojranwala, Ram Nuggur, and Pind Dadun Khan, the property of his grandfather, and near Shadeewei and Wuzerabad, acquired by his father. He also inherited and acquired very valuable personal property in jewels, plate, and other movables. The services which, Runjeet rendered to the British Government, as well as to his own country, were considerable. He mediated between England and the Marhatta Chief Holkar; he consolidated the Sikh power north of the Sutlej in conformity with the treaty made by him in 1809 with the British Government; he put an end to the civil strife between the rival chiefs, by ruling with a strong hand, and with the assistance of the powerful army he had created; he secured peace as well as prosperity, and gave the English no cause for uneasiness or alarm. While Duleep was a mere boy of five years, irresponsible of what the people around him did in his name, the first Sikh war broke out. When the struggle was over Lord Hardinge, from motives of policy and want of sufficient resources, did not then think fit to annex or appropriate the kingdom to British rule. This fact appears from his despatches and from the concurrent testimony both of Sir Henry Lawrence and Lord Lawrence.—The effect of the treates of Lahore and Bhyrowal was to constitute the British Government, Duleep's *"guardians, until he came to age."* Long before however he came to age, the trust ended in quite an unforeseen manner by the breaking out of what is erroneously styled the second Sikh War, which was no Sikh war after all. An emeute at Mooltan in 1848 preceded a declared rebellion against Duleep's Ministers and the British authority, which might, however, have been prevented had the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, displayed greater promptitude. Lord Dalhousie and General Gough would not take any action for several months, not in fact until the insurrection had spread to an alarming extent. The war was not carried on by the British Government against Duleep's Government or people. On the contrary the British operations were undertaken in his name and with the assistance of those of his troops (no inconsiderable number) who remained faithful to him. The British force, and the loyal Sikhs overcame the rebels at Chillianwallah and Gujerat, and peace was restored. The contest was primarily due to the dilatoriness and inaction of the British Government, and Duleep was the person who had the best reason to complain in the matter, on account of the neglect of his English guardians and protectors to fulfil the duties they had taken upon themselves by the treaty of 1846. Yet Lord Dulhousie hesitated not in the least to annex Duleep's kingdom. The treaty of annexation confiscated all the "property of the State" to the East India Company by way of indemnity for the expenses of the war and in payment of the arrears due from the State of Lahore to the British Government in pursuance of the Treaty of 1846. The Koh-i-noor diamond was surrendered by Duleep to the Queen of England. He was to be paid for himself, relatives and servants a pension of not less than four and not more than five lakhs of rupees a year—in other words from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum. This document makes no mention of confiscation of any other property, save that of the State. The inevitable result, therefore, is that all property not coming within this category is excluded from it—in other words, that it was not even contemplated by those who dictated the terms of his deposition, that Duleep's private manors or estates or jewels and personal property were to be touched. It may further be remarked that this result of the treaty is confirmed by the explicit provision made with reference to the Koh-i-noor. If it was designed to confiscate any other private possessions, the names of these would also surely have been set forth. Circumstances led or compelled Duleep to place himself unreservedly in British hands. He trusted implicitly to the good faith of the British Government.

They undertook to look after his education, in which they professed to take "a fatherly care;" the result of which was that he was for good alienated from his religion and race and was received into the church of England. He was separated from his mother, the Maharanee, and he was transplanted to England where he has been compelled to reside ever since. Here is a story of broken trust upon which posterity and history will pronounce their proper verdict, but which the present generation, in the meanwhile, may do well to pause and reflect upon. Let the reader note that in the sale of the Maharaja's private property, not even the likeness of Maharaja's father Ranjeet Sing was spared the auctioneer's hammer. Is it unnatural that the Maharaja should be displeased and disgusted and that his countrymen should sympathize with him in his woe and in his fall, alienated as he is from them by long separation, and by perversion from his fathers' faith? Ill luck however follows him wherever His Highness goes, and His Highness disgusted as he is with England and its dealings with him will, we are afraid, have little cause to bless the day when he will leave the British shores for home, whose comforts he is to be denied. He will but be a political prisoner under close surveillance in the land where he and his fathers reigned and ruled, and will not be allowed to act as a free agent.—Better then that he should remain contented where his lot is cast, that he may spare his sympathizing countrymen the pangs and humiliation of seeing him and them needlessly subjected to *insulting* restrictions and unworthy suspicions they have done nothing to merit.

THE REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSION.

There has been a considerable delay in publishing the deliberations of the Government on the report of the Excise Commission which was appointed so far back as the 4th of December 1883. The Commission, which consisted of Messers J. Ware Edgar, H. R. Reily, Baboo Krishna Behary Sen, and Abhoy Charan Das' completed their labours in less than a year, and submitted their report on the 10th of September 1884. The Government of Bengal, while agreeing in the main with the suggestions of the Commission, felt some hesitation in giving effect to them directly, and determined to obtain the opinion of the Board of Revenue, local magesterial and executive officers, and private gentleman supposed to be able to speak with authority on the question. Hence the delay of a year and a half which has elapsed since the submission of the report. The time, long as it is, has not, however, been misspent, considering that the independent enquiries instituted by the Government of Bengal have practically supported the view taken by the Commission. The recommendations of the Commission have been approved of almost in a body, and it is satisfactory to learn that effect is at once to be given to the suggestions of the Commission, so far as is possible.

The scope of the work of the Commission was the Excise on country spirits. The work of inspection and local investigation occupied four months, in the course of which 216 outstills and nine central distilleries were inspected, and 220 witnesses examined either orally or by written questions. Various experiments on the methods of distillation were also made. It was not however the practical working of the distillery that the Commission was concerned so much with, as the investigation of the cause of the increase in the consumption of spiritous liquor by the people in general, and also of the means whereby to remove them.

The primary cause of the growth of drunkness is, according to the report of the Commission the relaxation of social, moral and religions restrictions against indulgace in spiritous liquors, which formerly used to have a very healthy influence on the people at large. There can be no doubt that this is true to a certain extent; but is by no means the sole or even the principal cause,

as, the Commission itself points out. It is a delusion to hold that larger consumption in all cases necessarily imply larger means for purchasing, for it is no secret that the masses live in almost a chronic state of stravation, and can hardly afford for two hearty meals a day What then leads to increased drunkenness in the lower strata of the community, must be conceded to be the infinitely increased facilities placed in the way of ignorant, people, rendered desperate by need and poverty, for obtaining their supply of the maddening draughts at a much cheaper rate and at many more conveniently situated localities than their fathers ever could dream of. The outstill, and the outstill system alone, is largely responsible for the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs, and we are glad that the Commission also takes the same view.

Besides those enumerated above, the follow- are some of the causes that have, according to the Commission, helped the increase of drunkenness in the country. (1) The suspension in 1878 of the long-established rule limiting the capacity of stills, thus enabling the distillers to produce from larger stills greatly increased quantities of liquor at greatly reduced prices. (2) The excessive number of shops that have been licensed. (3) Improper selection of sites for the shops. For the remedy of these evils the Commission recommends—(1) the establishment in large towns as head-quarters of districts, where there is much demand for country spirit, of central distilleries. (2) The grouping of stills outside the inhabited parts of the town, care being exercised in the the selection of retail shops within the town supplied by these stills. (3) The fixing a maximum capacity for all outstills in each district, their number and capacity being determined with reference to the maximum demand. All stills holding more than 10 seers to be of metal, and registered and stamped by the excise authorities. The upset price of each still to be proportionate to its capacity, and to be calculated on the basis of the duty (at a rate fixed by Goverument) which can be levied on its outturn at a given strength. (4) The fixing the aggregate capacity of the fermenting vats to be allowed to each still. (5) Fixing a minimum price for the cheapest sort of liquor according to the circumstances of the district and prices now prevailing. (6) The reconstitution of excise establishments on a more liberal scale.

We are glad to see that the suggestions of the Commission have recommended themselves to the favourable consideration of the authorities, and that considerable modifications are to be introdcued which, it may fairly be hoped, will tend to lesson the existing evils. The desirability, nay the urgent necessity, of giving immediate effect to the first recommendation has been admitted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the re-establishment of central distilleries at Patna, Gya, Arrah, Chupra, Bettiah, Muzafferpore, Durbhanga, Monghyr, (with Jamalpore), Bhopal, Puri, Murshidabad, (with Berhampore), Burdwan, and Dacca have been decided upon. Some of these have actually been carried out and are already in work. We are not told why the system has not been more largely extended in the province of Bengal, as it has been in Behar. It will, let us hope, be a mere question of time.

With regard to the suggestion that stills should be grouped outside the inhabited parts of the town, and care should be taken in the selection of retail shops within the town, His Honor does not think that any general rule need be laid down. He, however, entirely approves of the principle, and is of opinion that the views of Municipal Commissioners and other local bodies should be ascertained before selecting the sites for these retail shops. It is true, that it is always difficult to lay down any satisfactory hard and fast rules in matters of this description. We do not object to its being left to the descretion and good sense of the district and divisional officers and local Corporations. But the difficulty is to secure unanimity of opinion in all cases, for which reason we should have been better pleased if some rules had been laid down indicating the general principle of local option.

With regard to the third recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor feels that it is desirable, to proceed with caution, and has requested the Board of Revenue to make a trial of the system recommended in fall the districts where central distilleries have been established. On the results of these experiments will depend the desirability or otherwise of introducing general rules of limitation throughout the province. The combination of a trial of fixing a minimum price for the cheapest description of liquor, with the tentative limitation of still capacity, have been directed in the districts of Patna and Chota Nagpore. The excise staff has already been strengthened in several of the most important districts. His Honor thinks that it is desirable to reduce the number of shops so as to accord with the number of actual consumers, and that great care should be exercised in selecting their sites. All shops are to be closed at nightfall, and shop-keepers are to be prohibited, under heavy penalties, from supplying liquor to children under twelve years of age. The age limit might we think, with advantage be raised to sixteen, for it is not a child of ten or eleven that is supposed to resort to a liquor shop for refreshing the inner man, but the would-be young-man of fifteen or sixteen, whom it would not be unnatural to expect, the State should seek to guard and protect from the ways of evil with anxious and paternal solicitude.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin left the Presidency for Simla on Tuesday last. The Viceregal party reached Durbhanga the same evening. The Municipal Commissioners of Durbhanga presented an address of welcome, after which His Excellency drove to the house of the Manager of the Maharaja. The streets were lighted by electric light on the occasion. The Countess of Dufferin laid the foundation stone of the Female Hospital and Medical School on Wednesday; the ceremony was not marked by any speeches and was not public. After her Ladyship had cemented the stone with the trowel, she declared it to be really and truly laid, and the company then dispersed. At night there was a grand dinner. From Durbhanga His Excellency has gone to Benares, where the Maharaja will entertain him for a few days. Shooting parties, dinners, and balls have been organised on an extensive scale. On His Excellency's way to Benares the Maharaja of Domraon waited on his Excellancy at Zamania, a road-way station. From Benares His Excellency will proceed to Allahabad, where it is reported the Barristers and pleaders will present a protest against Mr. Douglas Straight's exclusion from the Chief Justiceship. It is expected that the opening of the Muir College will call forth a good address from His Excellency.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Tennyson is still in a critical state of health. As, however, it was thought necessary that he should avoid the hot weather, he left Calcutta for England yesterday. We wish for his safe arrival home and speedy recovery.

ONE more feather to the cap of the venerable Pandit Vidyasagar. In the last B. L. Examination the Metropolitan Institution has passed so many as seventy out of a total of one hundred and nineteen successful candidates, the rest being divided among the different colleges in town and the mufassil. All the First Division men of the year are students of this popular institution, and the student who has taken the first place in the list is said to have passed very brilliantly, having obtained the highest number of marks in all the papers; he has been specially recommended by the Examiners for the gold medal of merit, besides the usual scholarship. The City College comes next, and has passed twenty five and the Ripon College, the only other private law institution, has passed three. This marked success of the unaided colleges affiliated in law, clearly shows, if such a proof had indeed been necessary, that public interest has not in any wise suffered by the abolition of the law department of the Presidency College. Two students according to the list before us, have passed from the Presidency College. These are evidently some of the old students of the defunct law classes of the college.

WE have to thank the Postal authorities for the April number of the useful publication known as the Indian Postal Guide. It is satisfactory to learn that some improvement will shortly be effected both in the size and the quality of the half-anna and one-anna embossed envelopes.

THE Annual Meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the Association Rooms, at 3-30 P. M., on Saturday last. It was very largely attended, and much enthusiasm was displayed by the members present in regard to the leading political questions of the day. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra was elected president for the year.

THE LITERARY world will receive with regret the announcement of the death of the Rev. R. C. Trench, late Archbishop of Dublin. He was born on September 9, 1807, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829. It was not, however, as a scholar or divine, but as a poet that he became first known. Among those that took interest in him was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce. In 1847 he became Theological Professor at King's College, London, and was appointed Dean of Westminister in 1856, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1864. His publications chiefly interesting to literary men are "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries," "Glossary of English Words used in different senses" and the useful treatise on the study of modern English language known as the "Study of Words."

THE CONTINUED illness of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia is a source of anxiety to His Highness' subjects and all natives of India. A correspondent of the *Statesman* telegraphs, that some time ago His Highness, conceiving his illness to be dangerous, intended to retire from his throne, and to proceed to Bithoor to spend his remaining life in spiritual devotions, but his weak state of health compelled him to abandon the idea of doing so. Fearing the intrigues and conspiracies which are generally set on foot in native States upon the demise of their chiefs, Scindia invested with all the powers of the State his Karbaree, Sir Gunput Rao, on the 24th March, in the presence of the Resident. On the 27th ultimo the Maharaja, in a special Durbar, dictated a *khareeta* to the address of H. E. the Viceroy, expressing his wishes in regard to the future administration of his State, in which he unreservedly requests that Gunput Rao Khudkey may be elected the sole administrator in the future, and that no outsider, or the ex-Dewan, may be appointed. He has also executed a will, in which the same passage occurs, and it will be deposited with the Government of India. Latterly the Maharaja's condition has been much worse. On the 31st ultimo, he was quite insensible for two hours. All the State Sirdars attended on him one by one up to 5 P. M. At 6 P. M. he felt slightly better. The Resident visits the Maharaja twice daily, and insists upon the services of a European doctor, instead of *hakeems*, under whose treatment the Maharaja's strength has been exhausted.

THE Rangoon Correspondent of the *Statesman* telegraphs that Mr. P. C. Sen, barrister-at-law, late Buddhist Law Lecturer. and a leading member of the Educational Syndicate, has been offered the Civil Judgeship of Mandalay on Rs. 700 a month, rising to Rs. 1000. The selection gives universal satisfaction there, as this young Bengali barrister posssses a good knowledge of English and Buddhist law and is respected by all classes of the community.

WE ARE GLAD to see that Nawab Abdul Latif has set to work vigorously in Bhopal, and the measures of reform he is already trying to introduce, will, we are sure, do much to help good administration in that state. The approaching return of Her Highness the Begum will it is to be hoped very materially strengthen the

officiating Prime Minister's hands, and the work of reforms will be pushed on with vigour and earnestnes. The Nawab has in the meanwhile published a proclamation in which it is declared that under the orders of Her Highness he is invested with full powers over all the officers and courts in the state except those which are in charge of Civil Revenue, or Police officers. The minister's powers will be exercised without interference of the British Government. The Police shall be quite separate from the executive, and no Police officer shall be permitted to try any case. Nor shall any Police Officer or Magistrate interfere with jail management. Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, in simple form, will be prepared, so that the subjects may know what laws are in force and what are not. When both the parties are Mahomedans, the case shall be sent to the *Kazi* for trial; but if one of the parties be a Hindoo, the case will not be sent to that officer. It is further declared that rich and respectable persons, travellers, and merchants, natives and foreigners, officials and non-officials, will be at liberty to enter and go out of the city of Bhopal, according to their will, without taking permission, written or verbal, from Her Highness, or from the authorities in charge of the city. The rules under which the officials of the State of Bhopal were prohibited from having any intercourse with the British officials are cancelled. This clause is evidently meant to remove any restrictions on official independence and is so far good. But it may not have been foreseen that it may lead to future harm by encouraging,at any rate making possible, constant intrigues of disaffected state officials, the result of which may not be beneficial to the state all round.

THE Senators of the University of Calcutta have resolved to perpetuate the memory of their late lamented colleague, the Rev. K. M. Banerjee than whom few people worked more heartily and vigorously for the educational advancement of the country. They have purchased a well-executed portrait of the doctor which will be placed some where in the Senate House. The honor is well deserved.

ABOUT fifteen hundred inhabitants of villages in Thanas Selimabad, Rayna and Jahanabad, in the Districts of Hoogly and Burdwan have petitioned his honor the Lieutenant Governor for the restoration of the Jankully Embankment. The Embankment burst in 1881, and the Government seems to have decided not to repair the breach and determined to keep it up as an outlet for the better preservation of the Damudah Right Embankment. The breach in the old Embankment however is represented to be a source of loss and injury to the inhabitants of more than seventy villages, and it is urged that, unless steps are at once taken to have the Embankment repaired, the consequence will be fearful suffering during the ensuing rains. The old embankment before Jankully, standing, as it did on a bend of the river and facing a very large area of low land, was never thought fit to be removed by the Public Works Department, even at the time of the demolition of a portion of theDamudahRight embankment during 1856-59 and, during this long time, it successfully resisted the encroachment of the river and saved a large number of villages from utter ruin, and never proved, in the least, injurious to any other embankment on the left or the right side of the river. The Government, after careful consideration and experiments, made openings in the Right Embankment, wherever they were possible, during 1856-65, and new additions to these openings at a place like Jankully, is represented to be sure to bring ruin on the petitioners. The repaired line of embankment which had replaced the old embankment in 1882, breached in 1883 on account of neglect in making petty repairs which were essential during the important period of its consolidation. The effects of the Damudah floods are much more injurious than those of the floods of other rivers. The Damudah floods not only totally destroy the rice and surgarcane crops, but render, in most places, the cultivation of winter and summer crops impossible, by depositing sand on arable lands and filling up with sand and silt the reservoirs of water in the fields, the existence of which is indispensable in growing these crops. During the rains the Jankully breach caused the loss of *aus*, *amun* and *sugarcane* crops on an area of more than 40 sq. miles, which may roughly be valued at ten lacs of Rupees, and of house property of the value of over 10,000 Rupees, and permanently injured many reservoirs of water in the fields and a large quantity of fertile land by the deposit of sand. The sanitary effects of the flood were also fatal; cholera raged furiously soon after the subsidance of the flood, as in 1881, when also the floods were heavy. Unlike other rivers the the Damudah rises high almost every year, and every year there must be such loss if the breach, remains open. Most of the petitioners have been improverished since the occurrence of the breach and they are likely to be hopelessly ruined in a year or two if no steps are taken for their protection,

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THE HEALTH SOCIETY protests too much. At its annual meeting, held on the 31st ultimo, in the rooms of Mr. Irving, the Vice-President, member after member rose to disclaim all enmity to the Calcutta Corporation, and if we could forget the history of the last two years, the memorials, the petitions, the agitation, the talking over, the volunteer signatures to petitions, the "My dear Paynes," which kept up the tempest in the teapot, we should certainly believe that the Healthites were the most maligned of beings. Our memory, however, is as fresh as ever, and we cannot help recalling the good old Bengali saying "who is there in the temple?" "I am not eating up the plantains." The learned President did not reproduce his Theseus and Ariadne; but he was, as usual, full to overflowing with figures of mortality, with the loss of capital caused by ill-health,with the occult virtues of Mesopotamia—no—of sanitation, *de rebus omnibus et quibusdam aliis*. He was particularly eloquent on the services rendered to the sanitation of Calcutta by the Health Society—services which the Municipal Corporation, he suggested, could never have rendered, but for the opportune help of this body of amateurs. He was emphatic, too, on the deep and dense pall of ignorance which enveloped the mind of the Indians, and which the Healthites are just about pulling off. Nor did he forget to throw the ægis of his seven-fold brass, to protect that erring mortal, Dr. Mahendralala Sarkar, from the just resentment of his scandalised countrymen. The most remarkable trait of the Society is the spirit of economy which pervades it. The Calcutta Corporation has been spending some twenty lakhs a year to improve the sanitary condition, and failing nevertheless; but the Society, with a total outlay of Rs. 4400, during the past year, (and a good part of the sum was devoted to house rent, establishment, printing &c. &c.) effected a complete revolution in our sanitary requirements. From four thousand to twenty lakhs may be a far cry; but one's own unfledged goslings are always bigger and better than other people's ganders, and we should be the last to quarrel about it. Where would be the *raison d'etre* of the Society if people were to be very exacting about figures? Besides Mr. Simmons, the actively disposed Secretary of the Society, or, better still, Mr. Justice Cunningham, the President, if left to assess the money value of Theseus and Ariadne, and the like, could easily prove that some of the lectures gratuitously delivered by the members of the Society are worth millions in pounds sterling, and by their side the twenty lakhs of the Municipal Corporation would sink into insignificance. The report leaves no room for doubt that the Society is thriving. In addition to the four thousand and odd in hard cash, it has it seems got an accession of some Indian members, and to prevent any mistake about those who have risen above their native ignorance we think, we should note that besides Babu Srinath Chunder and Dr. Sarkar, who are old members, it has enrolled in its ranks the redoubtable Babu Lal Madhub Mookerjee, M.B., Babu Benode Behary Mullick, Babu Jagadanund Mookerjee, Babu Chundilal Singh and Babu Jagannath Khanna. There may be a few others, but at present we know not their names. To prevent misapprehension we should add that the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjea is not among the members;he attended the meeting only as an invited visitor.

ANGLO-INDIAN critics are a hard race to satisfy. A contemporary giving "an instance of how 'native papers are given to making wild statements on insufficient authority, if not on malicious intent," quotes a paragraph from a vernacular contemporary, to the effect that "it is rumoured that Lady Dufferin is anxious for the more extensive propagation of Christianity in India and it is feared that the Fund will help in the matter." Our contemporary's own translation of the paragraph does not seem to criminate the 'native paper' for it distinctly means to give publicity to a rumour, for the truth of which it does not claim to be responsible, but which unless checked in time may do harm to the Countess' benevolent purposes. If, as a matter of fact, such a rumour be gaining ground in native society, and the 'native paper' may well be supposed to be able to speak with authority, it has done a deal of good to the Fund by affording an opportunity of contradicting the rumour and has disclosed neither 'insufficiency of information' nor "malicious intent." Speaking on the same subject in a recent issue, we said that too scruplous care cannot be exercised in guarding against proselytism in connecwith the fund, lest it should give offence to public opinion, and the "rumour" alluded to by the 'native paper' but too truly shows that our fears were not ill-founded. We are, however, glad to learn on the authority of our contemporary, that any attempt at proselytism in connection with the Fund is expressly discouraged and forbidden.

WE HAVE been requested to announce that the Opera House in Lindsay Street has changed hands and has been purchased by a native gentleman who is getting it fitted up in oriental style at considerable expense. A troupe of clever actors will put a new drama named *Bimukta Beni-Bandhan* on board in the course of the month. The projectors of this fresh addition to the native stage of the town promise to set apart a part of their profits for opening an asylum for unfortunates, who may be inclined to retrace their steps and take to honest living once more.

EFFORTS are being made in some quarters to discredit the proceedings of the big mass meeting lately held at Jhinkargatcha. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the exact number of people who took part in the demonstration. We, for ourselves, are not in the least disposed to quarrel about the numbers, as numerical strength cannot and ought not, in cases like these, be made an index of success or otherwise. It is possible that the number of those who took part in the meeting fell short of the expectation of the promoters thereof; but it is conceded by even those least favourably inclined towards the movement, that the number was not a very insignificant one, and it does not matter much whether it was found necessary to run special trains or not. People were drawn from all parts of the district, and a number of gentlemen went down from Calcutta to assist in the proceedings. Many amusements were provided for the visitors, and the more serious work began in the evening when rustic speakers addressed the assembly on various questions of public importance affecting the interest of the people. Questions of taxation, reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, the Patwari Bill, and the Chowkidari Bill were amongst those presented for the consideration of the meeting. One most notworthy feature of this large gathering was that everything passed off quietly, and there was no occasion for any officious Magistrate or his followers to interfere officially. We rejoice to think that although our ryots may not have learnt to "assemble in lakhs" as they did in Trafalgar Square, they have at least learnt to behave themselves better, and in a manner not prejudicial to their own interests, or compromising the position of those who promote their gathering. No body pretends that public opinion in Bengal is expressed in a manner to bear comparison with public opinion in England, by which standard our Anglo-Indian friends seek to judge these matters. The success of the Jhinkargatcha gathering must be doubly grateful to all true lovers of their country, as it marks quite a new era in the annals of public opinion in Bengal. If the ryots at Jhinkargatcha did not pro-

perly understand all that they talked or heard at the meeting, it will not have been held in vain if it may have helped in the least in preparing them to understand those matters ten years hence, not to advert to the fact that the units of mass meetings in other parts of the world, not excepting England, are no better informed. It is not amiss that advantage should be taken of these public gatherings, either in the shape of Barwari or Melas all over the country, for the legitimate purposes of enlightening public opinion, instructing the people in political matters, making the views of the rulers more widely known to the ruled, and dispelling popular delusions and mischievous errors. For making an earnest and sustained effort in this direction the promoters of the Jhinkargatcha meeting have deserved well of the country. It is a healthy sign of the times that our people should display a commendable earnestness in learning the art of constitutional agitation by perfectly allowable and legal means. We hear that efforts are being made to hold similar meetings at Basirhat, Seven-Tanks, and Tarkessur.

BABU ADYANATH MITRA, a share-holder of the Tarakessur Railway Corporation has represented to the Agents that they should find funds for providing feeder roads for the line. Tapping as it does a really rich tract of land, it cannot utilise all its resources for want of good auxiliary roads which may develop the trade by communication with the far interior. The Road Cess Committees are too poor and the Government too apathetic to undertake the task, and it behoves the Railway Corporation in their own interest to see that the matter receives proper attention. There can be no doubt that the construction of new feeder roads and the repair and up keep of the old existing ones, are of the utmost importance, and Babu Adyanath suggests that the Railway Corporation should provide the necessary funds. He points out that the Corporation is already reaping a rich harvest in the shape of a dividend of seven half per cent., quite an unprecedented percentage in the case of a comparatively young company, and holds that the shareholders would not lose much if they forego for a time two per cent. of their gains, for five half per cent would be a high enough dividend. He insists that this surplus, devoted to purposes indicated, will insure increased gain in future and for all time to come and confer at the same time very great blessings on the people concerned.

FOR the first time since the days of Sir Barnes Peacock has our new Chief Justice been sitting in the Original Side of the High Court. There is a story of Sir Barnes having put a stop to the practice in a fit of anger owing to one of his decisions having been set aside in appeal. We dare say the revival of the practice will lead to profitable results. Sir Comer must be somewhat new to the intricacies of the Bengal Regulation laws at the beginning, and his time will be better occupied in the original side with whose operations he, as a sound equity lawyer, must be perfectly familiar, than in learning appeal work.

WHILE Indian grievances of Titanic magnitude are left coolly in the shade, and never taken any notice of, much less remedied, it is amusing to note how the blustering Anglo-Indian magnifies his pettiest discomfort into grievances of the most gigantic proportions, and raises a deafening hue and cry which invariably ends in bettering his circumstances. The latest mountain-of-a-mole-hill of this specimen, is more fanciful than any we had long occasion to come across. Objection is taken to the practice of making British soldiers, who have spent several years in hot India, return home in January and February, when cold, snow and frost are said to cause intense suffering and distress to poor Tommy Atkins, during the mortal ten minutes occupied in effecting a landing at Portsmouth. Our impression was that these gallant sons of mars, longing for "home sweet home," and the sweeter lassies they left behind, would not have any conceivable objection to being landed at any time of the year, month, day, or night. But the Finance Member of future years will have henceforth to provide for the detention of troopships bound for England, in the Indian ports till the balmy gale of spring may invite them for a cruise home, or must submit to the ships being sent back empty. If this arrangement obtains, the next natural step would be that no British soldier should be compelled to face an Indian summer on first arrival, and they must not land later than February or earlier than December. The detention of troopships on their return journey will never be more than five or six months. But that ought certainly not to be a matter of any consequence in questions in which the health, convenience and comfort of Britanic soldiers are concerned. What though the item of military expenditure should swell a shade and India be called upon to pay an extra little premium for increased measure of defences," and so on, as His Excellency the Viceroy elegently expressed it in the course of his late North-Western tour, while hinting at the intended introduction of the Income Tax ?

THE good Beharis have resolved to prepetuate the memory of the late Harbuns Sahai, who worked arduously, and incessently for their good and that of the country. On the 25th of March a preliminary meeting was held at the Arrah residence of the Maharaja of Dumraon, in which a provisional committee was appointed, and it was resolved to call a public meeting at an early date for considering the question.

ONE of the noticeable events of the week was what is popularly known as the Toshakhana sale, held by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., chiefly at the instance of the Government. The sale included shawls, kinkhabs, and jewellery of some Indian nobles and those received by our business like Government from Indian princes aud subsidiary chiefs as presents and nuzzers. Almost all the lots of the valuable and antique collection fetched high prices, the competition among our Marwari jewellers being very keen aud excited. There is a touch of melancholy in the sight of family plates and family jewels, and articles received as presents being brought under the auctioneer's hammer, which may not be within the comprehension of the average English "business" man.

HER HIGHNESS the Begum of Bhopal leaves Calcutta for her capital to-morrow. Her Highness returns a sadder and a wiser being. All her efforts to move Lord Dufferin and obtain a reconsideration of the sentence of punishment on her husband, Sheik Shadik Hossein, have been in vain. Whatever objections the Government of India might have to allow the Sheik to interfere in state matters, popular sympathy will be entirely on Her Highness' side in her forced and unjustifiable separation from her husband. Her Highness loiters in Calcutta, although the Viceroy has gone away long, as if reluctant and ashamed to return home in a hurry from her unsuccessful mission.

THE installation ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir will be performed by Sir Charles Aitchison, and not by His Excellency the Viceroy as was at one time thought probable. The ceremony has been fixed for the 7th May, and Khilats from Native States are already on their way to Kashmir in advance of the deputations which will represent the States on the occasion. The Viceregal Khilat has been forwarded to Lahore.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Lady Thompson, paid a visit to the Sealdah Campbell Hospital on Thursday. The visit lasted for over an hour and the distinguished visitors were much pleased with the arrangements that they saw. But there was much to be seen was not seen nor ever will be. Official visits will never bring all that forth to light.

A TELEGRAM yesterday announced that Mr. Gladstone has not yet succeeded in completing his arrangements for the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of India. One of his colleagues, Mr. Morley, at one time threatened to oppose the appointment of the Committee by the Conservatives. On coming to office he withdrew his notice of motion, probably on the assurance that the Committee would have its sphere of action so circumscribed as to be practically a farce. Lord Kimberley's speech was accordingly reduced to an eulogium on mediocrity, and now the residuum is about to end in thin smoke.

WE ARE glad to notice that Baboo Preolal Dey, son of our distinguished fellow citizen Dr. Kanailal Dey, Roy Bahadur, C. I. E., has been elected a fellow of the Chemical Society of London. We wish him all success in life.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH Revenue returns for the year amount to £89, 562, 500, showing an increase of £1,531, 250, as compared with the last year. The increase, which is chiefly in income-tax, amounts to £3,160,000 ; The decrease, which is chiefly in customs and excise, amounts to £494,000 and £1,140, 000 respectively.

STRIKES and rioting among miners at the Belgian collieries were resuming serious proportions at the beginning of the last week and extended to the district of Charleroi. A number of chateaux and factories were pillaged and burned by the rioters. Conflicts of a sanguinary nature took place between them and the troops, every now and then. The district in which the strikes were taking place were declared to be in a state of siege. Those who were on strike were forcibly stopping all industries. In consequence of the serious aspect of affairs the Belgian Government had partially to call out the Reserves. Owing to the extraordinary precautions taken by the police the riots are gradually becoming tranquillized. Quiet has been restored at Charleroi. Work is being resumed in the disturbed districts.

REUTER telegraphs that it is officially announced that the Right Hon'ble J. Stansfield has been appointed President of the Local Government Board, and Lord Dalhousie, Secretary for Scotland. Mr. Stansfeld returns to office after twelve years of retirement. He had to retire from office in 1863 owing to the Conservatives having taken objection to his intimacy with Joseph Mazzini at the time of the conspiracy against the French Emperor. He is now 66 years of age, and a staunch supporter of Indian interests, in the House of commons. His accession to office will be a source of strength to Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

GENERAL SIR R. J. Dacres Constable, of the Tower of London, and General the Right Hon'ble J. Michael have been appointed Field Marshals. General Dacres has seen sixty-eight years service in the army, having received his commission in 1817. These two nominations raise the number ot British Field Marshalls to six, the other names on the list being those of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Patrick Grant. 'Our only general' will come in some of these days.

LAST week the *Times* published a telegram stating that the work in connexion with the delimitation of the Afghan frontier was suspended, the Russian Commissioners having advanced claims which the British Commissioners could not entertain. The question at issue has been referred to the respective Governments of the Commissioners. The new boundary pillars have been completed from Guizekhan to the Murghab River. A subsequent telegram, however, falsifies the report of suspension and says that work in connection with the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier poceeds uninterruptedly ; an agreement exists whereby all doubtful points are referred by the Commissioners to their respective Governments. A case in question having arisen gave rise to the report that delimitation had been suspended. There was some fire somewhere or there would have been no smoke.

A SIBSAGOR Correspondent telegraphs that a meeting was held on the 28th ultimo in which following resolutions were passed. First, that in the opinion of this meeting the clause No. 4 of the revised form of lease in the new Land and Revenue Regulations namely, that the lease-holder shall not transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise the land included in the pottah or any portion thereof, extinguishes the rights in land which they have enjoyed both under native and British rule. Second, that the meeting considers that the insertion of the above clause in the pottah will change the entire character of the annual tenure moulded into custom, and recognised by courts of justice, and that it will cause enormous loss to the people, who have invested money in land under a belief in the permanency of the rights which the Government is about to take away. Third, that as no other form of pottah than that of annual lease is allowed in the towns in the Assam valley districts the meeting believes that there will follow

an entire loss of capital invested in the town lands, and that the future improvement of the towns will be an impossibility. Fourth, that the meeting believes that the issue of pottahs with the above clause will create an entire confusion in the land system in Assam, and that all necessary steps should be immediately taken to move the Government to give up the principle which led it to order the insertion of such a clause. Fifth, that a memorial to this effect be prepared and circulated among the people for signatures, and forwarded to the Government.

MR. Thomas, senior member of the Board of Revenue, is at Madura, enquiring into Mr. Crole's adminstration. There is considerable excitement among the people of Southern India, the general belief being that the Governmeut will come badly out of the whole business.

IN the House of Commons on the 29th March Mr. Gladstone made a statement that the Budget would be presented to the House on the 12th of April, and the Land Purchase Bill on the 15th of April.

HER Majesty the Queen has signified her intention of opening the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in person.

AT the Madras High Court, a full bench of five Judges, on the 30th untimo, heard Mr. Norton's application on behalf of the Zemindar for the transfer of the Garstin case from Madura and for bail for the Zemindar. The question was fully argued by Mr. Norton, whowas opposed by the public prosecutor. The Court decided to liberate the Zemindar on bail of his own of twenty thousand rupees and two sureties of ten thousand each, and to transfer the case to the High Court.

THE ship *Ogwen*, of Liverpool, Captain Evans, from Cardiff bound for Bombay, went ashore on Mulki Rocks near Calicut on Monday morning. She will probably be a total loss. The crew are safe.

THE Prince of Wales has appointed a Committee to receive visitors who are coming to England from India and the Colonies to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

THE TRAIL on the petition against the return of Mr. Jesse Collings, member for Ipswich, before Justice Denman and Justice Cave, has been concluded, and results in his being unseated. Mr. Collings has since resigned his office of Secretary to the Local Government Board.

DESPITE the pressure from the Porte and the Great Powers, Prince Alexander is unyielding, and still insists on being appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for life. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that Russia threatens to occuy Bulgaria. In the House of Lords on the 1st instant Earl Rosebery, replying to the question respecting the sudden departure of the Russian squadron to Smyrna from Suda Bay, said that the ships had merely gone to Smyrna to be revictualled, aud would return to Suda Bay and rejoin the international fleet after shipping stores. His Lordship added that the Russian Government had promised their cordial co-operation with England in the task of preventing hostilities between Greece and Turkey. The Russian squadron forming part of the international fleet now assembled in Suda Bay for the purpose of coercing Greece, has been ordered to proceed immedietely to Smyrna. Russia having definitely refused to accept the propsal of Italy that Prince Alexander should be appointed Governor General of Roumelia for an indefinte period, the Great Powers have reverted to their former proposal that he be appointed for a term of five years. Mr. Garashanine's Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed by M. Ristics. The appointment of M. Ristics to power is regarded with apprehension hy the peace party at Belgrade as he openly favoured the Russian Panslavist cause during the late war with Bulgaria, and approved the various petitions presented for a renewal of hostilities against Prince Alexander as well as for his anti-Austrian proclivities.

AN ENCOUNTER between 80 insurgents and a detchment of the 5th Madras Infantry took place between Letpadan and Tharrawaddy, some 75 miles up the Prome Railway line. Two leaders of the dakuits or rebels are said to have been mounted on elephants, and to have carried golden umbrellas. Colonel Le Mesurier reports from Hlinedet, 30 miles north of Yemethen, on the 27th of March, that the Minguine Prince and his army were 40 miles north of Hlinedet in the Shan hills. It is reported that the Prince intended attacking Rouksay near Ava. The emissaries sent by Prince Nyoung Oke on a political errand have been captured by the Rangoon police. The telegraph line to Yemethen is to be at once commenced. Colonel Sladen has arrived from Mandalay on his retirement from the Upper Burma Commission.

GENERAL Prendergast, lately addressing Mr. Bernard at Mandalay, thinks that, now that the road from Tounghoo to Mingyan through Yemethen and Mahline is open, it is most desirable that an experienced officer should take charge of the Shan frontier, and direct the work of the Civil officers, who are not working together, and seem to have gained no touch of the people. Unless some better system is adopted, he fears that the military occupation of the country will be of little avail. The inhabitants of all the villages he had visited were quite disposed to be orderly, but efforts must be made by Government to show an interest in the people and their affairs. He thought it would be better to employ good officers who cannot speak Burmese, but who know men, than to let Upper Burma fall into anarchy from the want of well-directed energy.

AN important meeting, convened by merchants in London, took place at the Guildhall on the 2nd instant for the purpose of protesting against the proposed intention of Mr. Gladstone's Government to introduce a scheme into the House of Commons for conceding legislative independence to Ireland. The Lord Mayor of London presided, and several speeches were made pointing out the gravity of the subject, and the danger of setting up a dual Parliamentary control in the United Kingdom. A resolution was unanimously passed, condemning the concession of Home Rule to Ireland.

THE University boat-race from Putney to Mortlake was rowed on the 3rd, and was of an unusually exciting nature, as the struggle between the two crews was a severe one, and eventually resulted in the Cambridge boat coming in first, but only by a quarter of a length.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs Cold, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1 ; large size, Rs. 2 : Packing As. 8. The words Pain-Curer & No More Pains ! ! ! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. ☞Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbansi Kumar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S Infallible PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 26th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTONS famous Infallible PAIN-CURER by return of post.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes :—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more ; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use" Dr. de Jonghs Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publication.

1. Progress Report Forest Survey Branch 1884-85 Assam
2. Indian Posta Guide April 1884-85.
3. Bihar Peasant life by G. A. Grierson.
4. Rigveda Sanghita part III.
5. Report of the Cawnpore Experimental Station.
6. Assam General Administration Report for 1884-85.
7. Finance and Revenue Accounts and miscellaneous Statistics Relating to the Finance of the British India.
8. Report of the agricultural Department in Assam for 1884-85.
9. Army Circulars India for 1886.
10. Journal of the East India Association.
11. Journal of the Calcutta Health Society Vo'. II part I.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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,,	Koylashchunder Dutt, Commil a	10	0	0
,,	Poornachunder Das Chittagong	6	10	0
,,	Jadunath Mukerjee, Midnapore	5	0	0
,,	Mahendranath Dutt, Hazaribagh	10	0	0
,,	Womeshchunder Bose, Duncansl	12	0	0
,,	Hurrimohun Guho, Commilla	10	0	0
,,	Upendranath Roy, Bashirhat	10	0	0
,,	Suratchunder Chatterjee, Dinagepore	5	0	0
,,	Mohinymohun Bhattacharjee, Kheolna	2	0	0
,,	Krishna Gopal Ghose, Synthia	8	13	0
,,	Poorna Chunder Addy, Cuttack	6	10	0
,,	Chundranath Bose, Lucknow	6	10	0
,,	Mohim Chunder Ghose, Lalbagh	6	10	0
,,	Debendro nath Roy, Shajadpore	13	4	0
,,	Tez Chunder Mookerjee, Assam	13	4	0
,,	Dinobundhoo Kar, Rampoor Hat	6	10	0
,,	Bhoobone Mohun Raha, Beerbhoom	13	4	0
,,	Kali Kishone Das, Mymensing	13	4	0
,,	Dwarka nath Chuckerbutty, Hoogy	6	10	0
,,	Chandra Mohon Moitra, Hizabat	15	0	0
,,	Bunkobehari Buksee, Pakour	6	10	0
,,	Koylashchunder Mukerjee, Shahabad	18	4	0
,,	Jogendranath Roy, Chuckdighi	7	8	0
,,	Womeshchunder Banerjee, Rajmehal	13	4	0
,,	Joychunder Bhur, Dhubri	13	4	0
,,	Raghub Chunder Ghose, Allahabad	10	0	0
,,	Hurryballubh Bose, Cuttack	19	0	0
,,	Mohimchunder Gupta, Narainganga	10	0	0
,,	Biressur Sen, Dubrooghur	13	4	0
,,	Mohinimohun Chuckerbutty, Tumlook	13	4	0
,,	Gopimohun Sen, Cuttack	6	12	0
,,	Gungagobind Nundee, Netrokona	6	0	0
,,	Wopendra Chundra Dutt, Purneah	7	4	0
,,	Jotindranath Chowdry, Barrasagore	6	10	0
,,	Bhagabuttychurn Chatterjee, Berhampore	7	2	0
,,	Mathuranath Sannyal, Tara	13	4	0
,,	Anundmoy Roy, Nadden	13	4	0
,,	Sitanath Banerjee, Julpigoree	10	0	0
,,	Rajkumar Sircar, Dighapatty	13	4	0
,,	Mahendrachundra Chowdry, Ramgopalpore	13	4	0
,,	Sanktapersad, Benares	13	4	0
,,	Hurrishchunder Ghose, Hatoorish	10	0	0
,,	Soorjeenn-ain Singh, Bhagulpore	13	4	0
,,	Mahendranath Roy, Samta Jessore	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March 31, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Mr. E. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chnmparun, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in that district.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffrey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, was on leave, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 9th October to the afternoon of the 9th November 1885.

Mr. J. Pratt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 7th instant.

The services of Baboo Burhandeo Narain, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as Assistant Settlement Officer in Mozufferpore.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. B. L. Gupta of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta.

Mr. A. Weekes, A.C., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 7th March 1886.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr. W. Kemble, Opium Agent, Behar, under the order of the 5th November 1885 has been commuted by Her Majesties Secretary of State for India to furlough for one year.

The following officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extentions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. J. R. Hallett, C. S. ... ... One week
„ D. Cameron, C. S. ... ... Six months.

Moulvie Wajeeooddeen Ahmed is appointed to act as a Sub Deputy Collector in the district of Rajshahye and is posted to the Nattore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Radhica Lal Shome, or until further orders

Baboo Chandi Charan Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Doorgae Das Chowdery, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Tipperah.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month and one day, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. H. Birch, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months, under section 12², rule 1, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. H. O Brien, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Narsingunge, Dacca, is allowed leave for five weeks, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

In modification of the order, dated the 9th instant, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. G. Glazier, or until further orders.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Fiddian, or until further orderds.

Mr. R. C. Sterndale is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain W. Hastings, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Stafudale is also appointed temporarily to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hopkinson, or until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 25th February 1886.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mitter, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

In modification of the order of the 19th January last, the services of Baboo Ram Nironjan Prosad, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on Excise work in that district.

The order fo the 19th January last, transferring Baboo Behary Lall Sirkar, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, from Durbhunga to Behar, in Patna, is cancelled.

Moulvie Mohamed Latif Allum is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the forth grade, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Shahabad. His services are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on Excise work.

Baboo Kali Kumar Roy Chowdry, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Jhenida, in the district of Jessore.

Baboo Nogendra Lall Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jhenidah, Jessore, is transferred to Jungypore, in the district of Moorshedabad.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is vested with powers under sections 133 and 524, Act X of 1882.

Baboo Chandra Mohun Chatterjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the general Bench at Jehanabad, in the district of Hoogly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. F. Larmour of his appointment as a Presidency Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Independent Bench at the head-quarters of the Bhuddruck sub-division of the district of Balasore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of a thrid class :—

Baboo Godind Ballav Roi. | Moulvie Abdul Halim.
Baboo Achuttanand Bose.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Chattopadhya Officiating Munsif of Raniguuge, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Rungpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Gyebanda, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Probhat Chunder Chatterjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Moulvie Abdul Aziz, Additional Munsiff Arrah, Shahabad is appointed te act as First Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Matadin, or until further orders.

Baboo Kissory Lal Sen, B. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvie Abdul Aziz, or until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Sterndale, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, M. A., Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of a third class.

Baboo Girindra Chunder Banerjee, B. A., Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of third class.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

For the Cadastral Survey Settlement Office-Kamrup a Head Clerk on Rs. 60 per month. Experience in Revenue or Settlement work indispensable. Apply with testimonials to

S. C. BANERJEE,
Settlement Officer Rungia via Gowhatty
362 *Assam.*

NOTICE.

Letters of administration to the Estate and Effects of Baboo Taruck Nath Paramanick deceased, late of 86 Baranoshy Ghose's Street in Calcutta, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to his only son and heir Baboo Kally Kisto Paramanick.

SWINHOE & CHUNDER,
Attorneys for Baboo Kali Kisto Paramanick.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1886. 363

NOTICE.

Required from the 15th June, for the Jubbulpore College, a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University, able to teach English to the F. A. standard, and Mathematics to the Ordinary degree of B. A. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem.

Applications with copies of certjficates may be made to the Inspector General of Education, C. Ps. Nagpur.
364

DIABETES !!! DIABETES. !!!

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS.)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therepeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 17 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabetic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of it in high terms before the public. It entirely removes frequent emission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, loss of manhood, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c., in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine disappears in a week.

In short the regular use of the Specific is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to.

DR. C. C GHOSH,
Indian Medical Hall,
BENARES CITY.
Numerous testimonials in hand. 345

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th "April 1886 for breaking Imported stone ballast at the Municipal Store Depots from April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

2. The stone is to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring 2 inches in diameter and to be stacked at the store Depots for measurement.

3. The rate for breaking 100 cft of stone as specified including cost of stacking is to be stated in each tender which must be accompanied by Rs. 1000 as earnest money.

4. The party whose tender is accepted must sign a deed of Contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within three weeks of the acceptance of his tender, and in case of failure the earnest money shall be forfeited.

5. Further information required can be obtained on application.

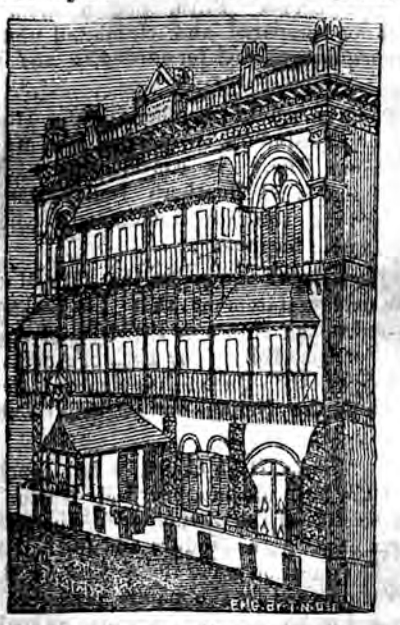
6. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHEE,
Superintendent Stores.
Calcutta. 23rd March 1886. 361

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order. 305

BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.
B. L. SEN & CO.,
KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall.



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
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B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 4 Annas

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 Postage &c., 6 Annas.

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhoja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah. Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
315 *Proprietor.*

বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকালয়, ৩৯।১ কলুটোলা।

রায় গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চৌরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীনাটক, নাগাষ্টকং, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা, বারমাবর্ণনা, ভেড়ে ধেড়ের গল্প, রাধাকৃষ্ণের উত্তর প্রত্যুত্তর করত্রফ্থ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়, পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত, বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দীমিশ্রিত কবিতা, সত্যপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, খণ্ডকাব্য, গীতিকাব্য বঙ্গবাসী-ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বিরচিত এই সুবৃহৎ গ্রন্থাবলী প্রায় বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, পুরু, সুচিক্কণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ মনোহর সর্ব্বাঙ্গসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্ব্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

বঙ্গবাসী-সম্পাদকের তত্ত্বাবধানে, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের উৎসাহে, উদ্ভ্রান্তপ্রেম-প্রণেতা উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বিশেষ যত্ন এবং পরিশ্রমে এ গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

তাহার মোটামুটী একটী তালিকা, ১, সিদ্ধিদাতা গণেশমূর্ত্তি। ২, মহাদেব মূর্ত্তি। ৩, উগ্রচণ্ডা কৌষিকী মূর্ত্তি। ৪, সরস্বতী। ৫, মহারাজ কৃষ্ণচন্দ্রের রাজসভা। ৬, গঙ্গা মূর্ত্তি। ৭, ময়ূর-বাহন কার্ত্তিক। ৮, মহামুনি ব্যাস। ৯, জগন্নাথ দেবের রথযাত্রা। ১০, অন্নপূর্ণার অন্নদান। ১১, একাধারে হরিহর মূর্ত্তি। ১২, শিবের বিবাহ। ১৩, ভগবতীর ব্যাসকে ছলনা। (দশমহাবিদ্যা।) ১৪, কালী। ১৫, তারা। ১৬, রাজরাজেশ্বরী। ১৭, ভুবনেশ্বরী। ১৮, ভৈরবী। ১৯, ছিন্নমস্তা। ২০, ধূমাবতী। ২১, বগলা মূর্ত্তি। ২২, মাতঙ্গী। ২৩, কমলা। ২৪, ভুবমোহিনী বিদ্যার মূর্ত্তি। ২৫, বর্দ্ধমান মহারাজের রাজসভা। ২৬, সুন্দরের সহিত মালিনীর সাক্ষাৎ। ২৭, বিদ্যাসুন্দরের প্রথম দর্শন। ২৮, বিদ্যার নিকট হইতে সুন্দরের বিদায়। ২৯, সুন্দরের সন্ন্যাসীবেসে রাজদর্শন। ৩০, চোর ধরা। ৩১, মশানে সুন্দর কর্ত্তৃক কালীস্তুতি। ৩২, চারি জাতীয় পুরুষ। ৩৩, চারি জাতীয় স্ত্রী। ৩৪ মানসিংহের সহিত প্রতাপাদিত্যের যুদ্ধ।—প্রভৃতি ৫০ খানি ছবিতে এ গ্রন্থ পূর্ণ হইয়াছে। স্থানাভাববশত সকল গুলির নাম করিলাম না। এই নূতন ধরণের নূতন চিত্র দেখিলে পাঠকের মন মোহিত হইবে।

বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটী সুবৃহৎ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালায় এপর্য্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে, সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনাইয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে যথ উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, ঐ সমস্ত মূর্ত্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সরল প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্দ্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন; এই গ্রন্থের মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টী ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) এক্ষণে

সুলভ মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা,

১লা বৈশাখের পর পূরা মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে সুলভ মূল্য ৩৲ তিন টাকা। ইহা ব্যতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজষ্টরী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজষ্টরি খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল ছবি রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা। ঐরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি সচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি সচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

গ্রাহকগণের নিকট নিবেদন, তাঁহারা যেন শীঘ্র টাকা পাঠাইয়া গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হয়েন। গ্রাহক সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইলে, যত দিন না দ্বিতিয়বার এ গ্রন্থ মুদ্রিত হয়, তত দিন অতিরিক্ত গ্রাহকগণ এই গ্রন্থ পাইবেন না। টাকা না পাঠাইলে, কাহাকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা হয় না। সকলে টাকা মনিঅর্ডার করিয়া, কূপনে নাম ধাম জেলা স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিয়া, টাকা পাঠাইবেন। এই মনিঅর্ডারের সঙ্গে একখানি স্বতন্ত্র পত্রও লিখিবেন,—তাহাতেও নাম, ঠিকানা প্রভৃতি অতি স্পষ্টাক্ষরে লিখিবেন। ফাল্গুন মাসের মধ্যেই গ্রাহকগণের নিকট রেজেষ্টরি ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠান হইবে।

বঙ্গবাসী কার্য্যালয়, কলিকাতা। শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রনাথ রায়
৩৪।১ নং কলুটোলা ষ্ট্রীট। বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকবিক্রেতা।

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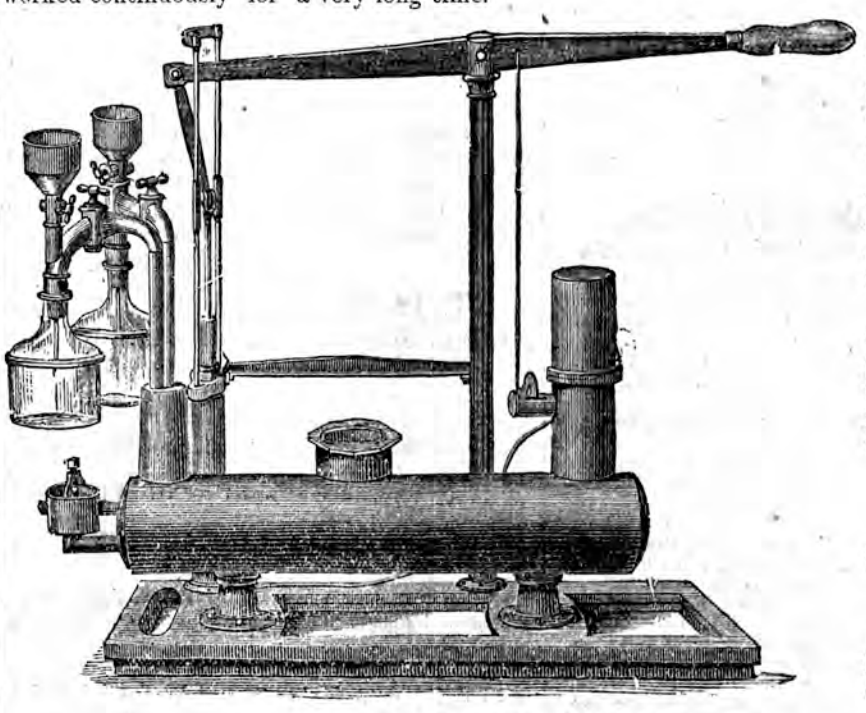
DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

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Crystal Chandeliers,
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Crystal Hall Lamps,
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ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

307

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s, 6d..*

Sole Proprietors.

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322 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NO MORE PAINS !!!

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for pains in the Back, Lumbago, pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS !!! are our Trade Marks.

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49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Buchan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. R. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statten's Hotel, Allahabad,—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

Mr. W. A. DuCasse, of Akola, Berar, in ordering for another supply of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, says,—"It has done so much good amongst the people of this place that they have not left me one for my own use."—20-2-83.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, writes.—'Please send me at your earliest convenience two large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, as I have nearly run out of the supply I got from you some time ago. I HAVE NEVER COME ACROSS ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT. I will thank you to let me have the Pain-Curer by V. P. Post as soon as possible."

Eminent medical men largely prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as the only remedy that has successfully bottled with the most stubborn and inveterate of ailments. There are thousands of living witnesses to attest to the benefit derived by this great modern invention. When the injection of morphia into the system, and other appliances have failed, DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER has come as a boon and a ministering angel to bed-ridden and suffuring humanity and acted like a charm. Every family should keep a small quantity for cases of any emergency. To out-station residents, it is simply indispensable.

Mr. Taschand writes from Saugor.—"Will you kindly send me by Value Payable Post four more bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, large size, as I find it to be a very useful and necessary medicine to keep handy."

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883.—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has for the last four years, used DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

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30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

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OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession, which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

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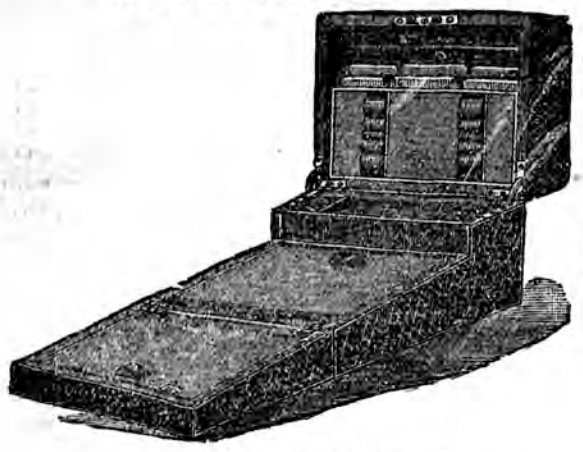

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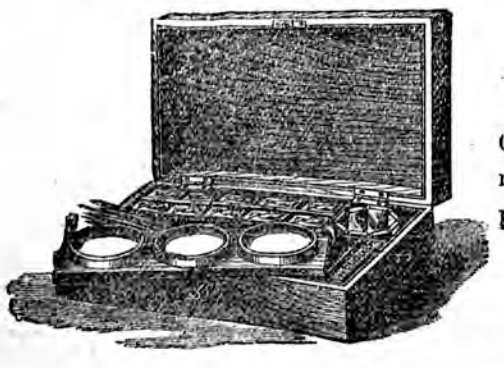

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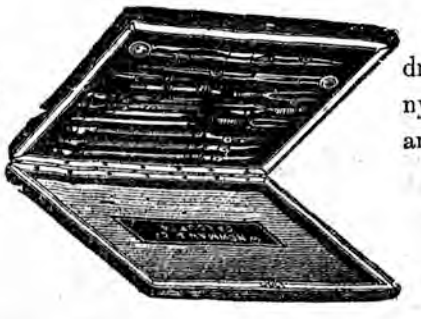

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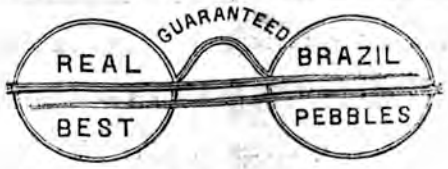

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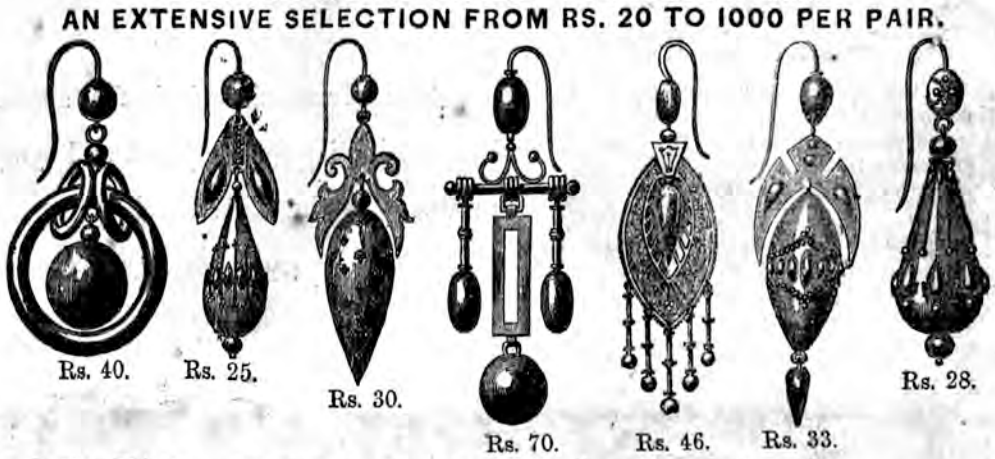

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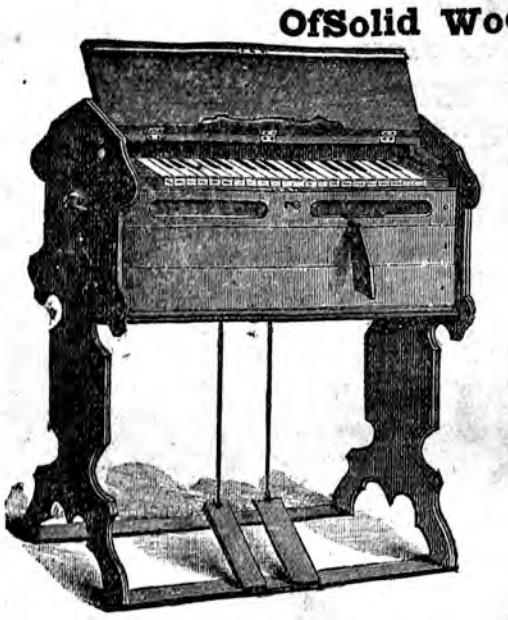

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